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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XXI, No. 21 — DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1939 — $1.50 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

THE ROYAL VISIT

Instructions and Information Regarding the Royal Visit To Calgary

The Delia Times has been requested by Calgary civic authorities to give assistance in the matter of instructions and information to residents of this district who propose being in the city to witness the visit of Their Majesties on Friday, May 26th. These are as follows :—

1. Vehicles will not be permitted to park or stand on the Royal Route or within one block of the route on the intersecting streets or avenues after 11 a.m.

2. "No Parking" signs will be posted in prominent places along the Route and on intersecting streets and avenues.

3. Persons will not be permitted to stand on the roofs of buildings along the Route of the Royal Procession. This is very necessary in the interests of public safety and to avoid damage to property. The owners and occupiers of buildings are asked to co-operate in preventing people from doing so.

4. Persons will not be permitted to stand on Centre Street Bridge or Louise Bridge.

5. Persons will not be permitted to stand in Second Street East Subway or on the Canadian Pacific Railway Bridge crossing the Subway.

6. All vehicles must be kept away from the vicinity of the Royal Procession Route.

7. Every facility must be afforded children by giving them an opportunity to view the Royal Procession, and adults are asked to co-operate in looking after the children.

8. Persons will not be permitted to stand on the south side of 9th Avenue between 11th Street West and 14th Street West. A clear view must be afforded Their Majesties of the Indian Village which will be situated on C.P.R. property at that location.

9. The public is forbidden to stand on the south side of Crescent Road on account of the steep cut bank which makes it most dangerous

10. The Central Committee and Police Department solicit the whole hearted co-operation of the public to assure the success of this important occasion in the history of the City by facilitating the movement of the Royal Procession and the prevention of accident.

11. Respect is urged for orders given by Police and Special Constables on duty for the day.

A Moisture Paradox

A despatch from London states that seeding of wheat is being delayed by excessive moisture in New South Wales, while the absence of rainfall is delaying operations in west and southern sections of Australia.



A Welcome To Their Majesties

For the first time in history a reigning British Sovereign and His Royal Queen are visiting Canada. Through the grain belt of the West, through the ranch lands, up the foothills and over the Rockies, the Royal Progress makes its way.

This Company joins with the millions of loyal Canadian subjects in wishing Their Majesties a pleasant journey, health and happy memories of their stay in Canada.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

EATON'S

Minutes of the M.D. Council of Lambton

The council met at Craigmyle on Saturday, May 6th, at 2 p.m. All councillors were present.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and, on motion of councillor Farwell, were adopted.

The council decided to give S. Rees a letter to the effect that they had no objection to his moving the building on the north-east corner of the N.E. ¼, sec. 18 31-16 4 from that land, provided he otherwise had the right to move this.

Correspondence was read from W. R. Sandercock and Department of Municipal Affairs in respect to the claim of the District against Karl Ruff for seed and feed.

A letter was read from Department of Public Works advising that the policy of the department in connection with aid to municipal district had not yet been outlined for the year.

Secretary was instructed to write to Dr. Cross and ask for his assistance to get a relief work grant.

Coun. Carter reported on his interview with the Drumheller Hospital Board regarding proposal to erect an isolation hospital.

Messrs. Holland and Wilson, from the Drumheller Hospital Board, attended the meeting and explained to the council the position of the hospital board, and also of the municipal districts, in respect to an isolation hospital. They said the isolation hospital would have to be a separate scheme apart from the present setup. They also explained the present position of the hospital district, and gave reasons for having a minimum tax

A letter was read to the council from Edmonton in respect to the grasshopper situation.

Moved by coun. Farwell that the Reeve and coun. Farwell be empowered to open grasshopper poison mixing stations at Craigmyle and Delia if necessary. Carried.

A representative of the Union Tractor and Harvester Company was at the meeting, and discussed with the council the question of leasing some of their road machinery. It was decided to consider this further at the next meeting.

The Requisition of Sullivan Lake School Division No. 9, was given at $397 25. Moved by the Reeve that we set the mill rate for Sullivan Lake School Division at 9 5 mills, and that we make a protest to the division against the increase in their requisition. Carried.

Secretary was instructed to procure six copies of M.D. Act, with amendments to date.

Requisition of Hanna Hospital District No. 9, was given as $3,527.

It was moved by coun. Dunfield that a mill rate of 3 5 mills be levied to raise the amount of requisition for the Hanna Hospital District. Carried

Council authorized the secretary to apply Mrs. Sloan's salary of $25 00, owing as secretary of Victor School District in 1938, to be credited against school taxes of C. A. Sloan and charged up against our indebtedness to Drumheller School Division.

Monthly financial statement read.

The following correspondence was read: Municipal Directory Publishing Co., Drumheller Hospital (3), Attorney General, Mrs. C. A Hudgeon, Canadian Red Cross, Dept. of Agriculture (2), Delia Times, Canadian Farm Loan Board, Mrs. W. H. Cranston, Department of Municipal Affairs, J. G. Vansickle, J. E Blore.

Moved by coun. McNair that accounts as presented be passed for payment. Carried.

Meeting adjourned.

ACCOUNTS PASSED FOR PAYMENT

W. A. Low	$ 2.00
S. Thompson, Jr.	16 00
B. A. Kirkeby	5 00
F. C. Heidt	3 80
J. E. Blore	17 70
Mothers' Allowance	22.50
City of Calgary	$8 66 & 8.66
Western Grocers	18 00
Delia Co-Op. Ass'n	8 00
Richardson Road Mach'y.	$7 40 & 8 50
Drumheller Hospital	28.50
Express	.50
King's Printer	4 50
Delia Times	6 05
Geo. Smith, Jr.	142.10
Alta. Ass'n of M.D.	203 50
Do. Do.	1.25
Hanna Co Operative	8 10
Phone	$5 07 & 5 49

Time Sheets—Div. 4, $21.70; Div. 3, $26.55; Div. 2, $26.00; Div. 1, $6.60.

Wedding Bells

RIDEOUT—GRANT

The Delia United Church was the scene of a pretty wedding on Sunday last, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when Marjorie Layola, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Grant, was united in marriage to Stanley W. Rideout, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Rideout, of Drumheller.

Rev. Earl Phillips, of Drumheller, performed the marriage ceremony in front of an altar banked with lilac and fern, while Miss Thelma Dawson presided at the piano.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, looked lovely in a gown of embroidered pink ninon over blue satin, and carried a bouquet of butterfly roses.

The maid of honor, Miss Evelyn Grant, was attired in a floor length gown of coral net over taffeta, and carried a bouquet of pale pink carnations. The bridesmaid, Miss Jean Grant, wore a gown of pale green taffeta, and carried deep pink carnations.

The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. Walter Rideout.

Mrs. Clifford Grant, the bride's mother, chose for the occasion a dress of rosewood crepe, and wore a corsage of roses. The groom's mother wore a blue and white sheer ensemble and a corsage of roses.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. Centering the table was a three-tiered wedding cake flanked by bouquets of pale pink carnations. Rev. Earl Phillips proposed a toast to the bride, to which the groom responded.

Out of town guests included the following from Drumheller: Mr. and Mrs L. Rideout, Mr. Walter Rideout, Mr. Leslie Rideout. Miss Myrtle Rideout, Miss McAllister, Miss Marie Hansen, Mr. Ben Backer and daughter Joyce, Mr. Fred Kiel, and the Rev. and Mrs. Earl Phillips From Calgary: Mr. and Mrs. H. B Haslem, Mrs. Frank Driscoll; and from Hanna, Mr. Wm. McChesney

For her going away dress the bride wore a rust suit with a topcoat of green. Her hat, purse, shoes and gloves, were in matching tones of rust and green.

Mr. and Mrs. Rideout will reside in Edmonton.

Shower for Bride

A varied selection of many useful and beautiful gifts were presented to Miss Marjorie Grant at the shower given in honor of her approaching marriage, which was held in the United Church on Wednesday, the 10th of May.

The presentation was made by Miss Thelma Dawson, and Miss Grant made suitable acknowledgments.

Seventeen hostesses entertained the many guests and well wishers, with Mrs. Wm. Leckie and Miss Thelma Dawson presiding at the bride's table.

The program of entertainment included a reading given by Mrs E. M Bigelow and singing by the Misses Ruth Craig, Muriel Gibson, and Joan Armstrong.

DELIA LADIES' AID

The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society was held in the United Church on May 4th, with Mrs. J. Armstrong, 2nd Vice-Pres., in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting were adopted. The treasurer's report and that from manse committee were accepted, followed by a discussion on ways and means of increasing finances. It was decided to hold a tea and sale of home cooking on Saturday, May 20. It was also decided to have a bee to clean the church

Mrs. Hoy was program convenor, and a most enjoyable reading was given by Mrs. Hudgeon.

At the social half-hour Mrs. Gibson and Mrs. Greer served a dainty lunch.

Argentine Wheat Seeding

Wheat seeding is now spreading throughout the central part of the Argentine. Showers were received in the western part of the country last week, but large areas are dry and the soil is hard. This delay should result in a small acreage. In 1935 only 14,200,000 acres were put to wheat, but in recent years this has been stepped up to 20 million acres.

Shower for Bride-Elect

Close to one hundred friends gathered at the United Church on Friday of last week, for the shower which was given Miss Dorothy Dawson in honor of her approaching marriage. In spite of the heavy rain, a large number of ladies from the country were present, the guests being received by Mrs. E. M. Bigelow and Mrs. D. H. Campbell.

The church was prettily decorated in mauve and yellow, and masses of lilac blossom lent a spring-like air to many of the tables. The bride-elect was led to the seat of honor by two small children, Grace Farquharson and Joey Armstrong, where Mrs. Kaspar Kemph presented the many beautiful gifts, chief among which was a lovely silver flower stand from the eighteen hostesses present. Miss Nancy Chase, Miss Violet Morrison, and Miss Evelyn Grant assisted in unpacking the gifts

In a graceful speech, tinged with humor, Miss Dawson thanked her many friends, making special reference to her long connection with the church, wherein the ceremony was taking place. The program which followed was contributed to by Mrs W. A. McKay, who gave a dramatic recital of the misadventure of Mr. Pickwick, entering by mistake the bedroom of a lady in the act of dressing her hair.

Alice Hoy and Billy Sakaluk sang, while the two small McKay sisters, Kathleen and Dixie Anne, danced a minuet; and Miss Violet Hoy also sang.

The Health League of Canada

105 Bond Street, Toronto, Ont.

Shall We Disinfect ?

It is a generally accepted fact that infection does not live in bedding, clothes, old mattresses and other inanimate objects, and that disinfection of such articles is a waste of time and a needless expense. The discovery that diphtheria carriers and mild overlooked cases of scarlet fever, and the carriage of infection by sprays from the mouth and nose, were the chief routes of transmission in these affections has discounted the value of terminal disinfection (that is, the disinfection used at the termination of the disease).

The germs which cause disease in man fail to thrive outside the body unless they exist under conditions of moisture, food and warmth conducive to their life. The only ones that remain active outside the body are those like anthrax and tetanus, which possess spores, and perhaps that of typhoid fever. Germs do not live long in old mattresses, bedding or clothing.

The orthodox disinfection of mattresses and bedding was abandoned in Brighton, England, in 1910. The boiling of sheets, washing of blankets, dusting of bedrooms, and scrubbing of floors was substituted. Home contacts of measles have not been excluded from school at Brighton since 1922, and this without any noticeable increase of infection.

In general the foregoing is the policy followed by health officers in this country and in the United States. It is a wise policy. No increase of disease has been known to follow it. It serves to keep children in school without endangering anyone. The course of education suffers less interference. Old mattresses and bedding may be dirty, but they do not carry disease.

7 Alberta V.C. Holders To Be Presented to Their Majesties

Alberta's seven holders of the Empire's greatest honor for valour in action—the Victoria Cross—will be presented to Their Majesties The King and Queen during the Royal Visit to Edmonton. Presentation will take place in the Legislative Buildings. There Sergeant Alex. Brereton, Elnora; Private J. C. "Chip" Kerr, Spirit River; Lieut.-Col. F. M. W. Harvey, Calgary; Private C. J. Kinross, Lougheed; Brigadier G. R. Pearkes, O.C. Military District 13, Calgary; Major Harcus Strachan, Calgary; and Sergeant R. L. Zengel, Rocky Mountain House, will occupy a position unique in the annals of the province.

Vaccination for Equine Encephalomyelitis

The Department of Agriculture has received reports which would indicate that in some municipalities almost all of the horses have been vaccinated against this disease. In some districts road conditions have delayed taking preventive measures, but it is expected that in these areas vaccination will be done as soon as possible. Supplies of vaccine are sufficient to meet all requirements. Up to May 2nd, 204,111 treatments had been made. Horses which have not been vaccinated should be treated immediately to ensure immunity

WATER HEMLOCK POISONING IN CATTLE

A number of reports have been received by the Department of Agriculture which would indicate that a few cattle are being poisoned by eating water hemlock. The warm spring weather has been particularly favourable for the rapid growth of this plant. Water hemlock is found in local patches throughout Alberta in low, wet marsh ground. The shoots of water hemlock are the first succulent plants to appear in and around sloughs, and are therefore especially appetizing to cattle which have been on dry forage all winter. The first shoots of the plant are pale green. It is advisable to keep cattle away from sloughs and low places until the grass is well started, when cattle will no longer seek low spots for green plants.

Cattle which have eaten hemlock will show symptoms of poisoning within an hour, unless a small amount only has been consumed. Frothing at the mouth and pronounced uneasiness occur. The animal falls to the ground, violent convulsions take place accompanied by clamping of the jaws and gnashing of teeth; breathing is hurried and irregular, and the pupil of the eye is dilated. The large amount of poison contained in the plant makes it almost impossible to use medicinal remedies with beneficial results. Prevention is the best safeguard.

Until there is good grass in your pastures, it is well to keep cattle away from sloughs and low places.

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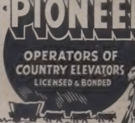
CANADIAN NATIONAL

NOTICE

Take Notice, that as WEDNESDAY, May 24th, and FRIDAY, May 26th, have been declared Provincial holidays, all stores in the village of Delia will be closed for business the whole of both days

Dated 18th May, 1939

LESLIE STEPHENS,
Secretary-Treasurer.



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Peril On The Highways

A careful analaysis of the causes of accidents to motorists in the United States in 1938 places the responsibility for the great bulk of the deaths and injuries from this cause squarely on the driver. Since conditions and human nature in this country are approximately the same, undoubtedly, were the facts available, a similar indictment could be laid at the door of the man behind the wheel for most of the accidents which occurred in Canada last year.

Since there is nothing to warrant an assumption that motorists are going to abandon careless habits with the opening of the 1939 season of slaughter on the highways in this country, it is a reasonably safe bet that before the end of this year several hundred new tombstones will have been erected in Canadian cemeteries as monuments to human error on the road and thousands will carry new scars, bruises and internal injuries as painful reminders of human fallibility behind the wheel.

As may have been inferred at the outset, the analysis shows that comparatively few of the 32,000 deaths and more than a million injuries sustained by Americans on the roads in 1938 are attributable to defects of mechanical equipment or to faulty atmospheric or road conditions, leaving the blame entirely on the motorist for the great majority of this enormous toll.

* * * *

Causes Of Accidents

Last year, rather more than 37,000 motor vehicles were involved in 29,000 fatal accidents on the roads in the United States. Investigation showed that over 34,000 of these cars and trucks were apparently in good mechanical condiion, which means that less than 3,000 were faulty on account of poor brakes, defective steering mechanism, glaring headlamps or other weaknesses in the motor vehicle itself. If this analysis is correct, 92 per cent. of the accidents cannot be charged up against poor or defective equipment.

Neither can bad weather be indicted for more than 16 per cent. of the accidents, for approximately 25,000 crashes occurred in clear weather with fog, sleet, snow or rain entirely absent.

Further, even slippery or treacherous roads caused by precipitation in the form of snow, ice or rain cannot be held blameworthy for more than one-fourth of last year's fatal accidents. In other words, nearly 22,500 of these disasters happened on roads that were perfectly dry at the time.

* * * *

The Driver To Blame

After allowing for the fact that some of the crashes were undoubtedly caused by a combination of two or more of the causes outlined it can be seen, by a process of elimination that considerably more than half the deaths and injuries on the highways in 1938 were due to some quirk of human nature on the part of the drivers—carelessness, ignorance, miscalculation or even downright criminal recklessness.

It is illuminating to note that out of the 29,000 fatal traffic accidents, approximately 21,000 are attributed to aberration or worse on the part of the driver, approximately 8,500 or about 40 per cent. were caused by excessive speed by drivers who paid no attention to legal speed limits and it is further important, in diagnosing the trend of the times, to observe that this inclination to travel too fast for safety has been on an upward curve for several years.

Of the balance of 12,500 deaths chargeable directly against the motorist handling the wheel, over 3,350 were caused by reckless driving, approximately 2,750 resulted from the use of the wrong side of the road, about the same number were caused by drivers going ahead without the right of way and the balance are credited to such dangerous practices as cutting in too soon head of the car just passed, passing other cars on hills and curves where visibility ahead was curtailed, passing other cars on the wrong side and other violations of commonsense traffic rules.

* * * *

The Drunken Driver

Just how much of this enormous death and injury toll can be charged up against drunken drivers is purely a matter of speculation, but, unfortunately there are reasons for believing that there were many more than were directly assigned to this cause and that the number runs into the thousands.

One further lesson is to be gained from a perusal of the 1938 American highway accident statistics and that is the fact that the death and injury toll was nearly twice as great on Saturdays and Sundays than other days of the week, doubtless due the inevitable increase in weekend traffic, especially in and near the larger centres of population, augmented undoubtedly by the care-free spirit of holiday crowds, coupled with the likelihood of a larger percentage inebriated to a greater or less degree.

* * * *

Reform From Within

If this greater slaughter of the guilty and innocent alike is going to continue and to increase the time is going to come when it will deter many from seeking the pleasures of the open road.

What is going to be done about it? Strict regulations and their rigid enforcement undoubtedly have a beneficial effect, but it would appear that if conditions are to be improved and the highways rendered reasonably safe drivers must exercise more restraint and greater care. The reformation must come from within. That seems to be the most potent solution of a very serious problem.

Canada's Oil Production

Dominion Stands Fourth In Empire With Trinidad Holding First Place

Canada to-day stands fourth in production of oil in the British Empire. The development of the Alberta fields has been particularly significant, for this fuel is of vital need to the Commonwealth.

The largest Empire producer, however, is still Trinidad, last year supplying 17,757,325 barrels, or 35.4 per cent. of the entire Empire output.

Bahrein island, in the Persian gulf, came second with about 8,500,000 barrels, or 16.9 per cent. of the total.

Burma added 7,557,000 barrels, or 15 per cent.

The Dominion's contribution was 6,944,039 barrels, or 13.8 per cent.

Alberta, which, in 1936, was still to pass the 1931 record of 1,455,195, has come up to the 6,000,000-barrel mark. Ontario last year added 168,000 barrels, New Brunswick 24,000 barrels, and the Northwest Territories 10,000 barrels.

Designed First Hydroplane

Dr. Francis Alexander Barton, 78, designer of Britain's first airship and the world's first hydroplane, is dead. In 1902 Dr. Barton crossed the English channel in a balloon, the first man to do so, to commemorate the coronation of King Edward VII.

About one-third of the world's glass, worth $800,000,000 a year, is made in the United States.

Expenses Are Heavy

Huge Sum Needed To Keep Up The British Navy

The approximate annual cost for pay, victualling, clothing, repairs, maintenance and other expenses, excluding accruing liability for pensions to personnel, of various types of vessels was given by Geoffrey Shakespeare, Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, as follows:

The battleship Rodney, £317,000; battle cruiser Hood, £311,000; destroyer "K" class, £57,000; cruiser, "Southampton" class, £196,000; cruiser, "Dido" class, £130,000; aircraft carrier Illustrious, £581,000; submarine Seal, £40,000; submarine Triton, £36,000; submarine Unity, £27,000.

In the case of the aircraft carrier, the sum includes maintenance of aircraft and air personnel. The figures are also exclusive of the cost of first outfit reserves of guns, torpedoes and ammunition.

Visit Cancelled

The scheduled visit of Denmark's navy training ship Niels Iuel to the New York World Fair was cancelled and the ship was ordered to stay in Danish waters, because of the European situation. The cruise of a submarine squadron to Belgium in July also was cancelled.

A man is like a tack. He can only go as far as his head will let him.

Crops On Arid Lands

Dry Farming Is Practised Where Annual Rainfall Is Light

Dry farming is the raising of crops on arid or semi-arid lands without irrigation. It consists of crop rotation, tilling in such manner as to make use of all available moisture, and raising drought-resisting plants.

Dry farming is usually practised where the annual rainfall is less than 20 inches, a condition which makes special methods of moisture conservation necessary. Irrigation, or the artificial application of water to the land, is not part of dry farming.

"Dry farming has probably been practiced ever since the dawn of civilization in semi-arid regions of every continent in the world," says a bulletin from the United States Department of Agriculture. "Modern dry farming is simply applying modern scientific methods and implements to the ancient problem of coercing nature into producing large quantities of plants suitable for human food in semi-arid regions where under natural conditions only relatively small quantities of plants suitable for the lower animals are produced. Conservation of the scanty rainfall for producing crops is the object sought. Crop rotation, tillage methods and the adaptation of crop plants to semi-arid conditions are the means employed."

World Of To-morrow

Will Not Be Much Different Opinion Of Scientist

A forecast that life in America 50 or 100 years hence will not differ "nearly as much from life to-day as the life of to-day differs from that of a century or even a half century ago" was made by Dr. Robert A. Millikan, celebrated scientist and Nobel Prize winner.

Dr. Millikan, chairman of the executive committee of the California Institute of Technology, made his prediction at a banquet of "The World of To-morrow," under auspices of the Merchants' Association of New York.

"The processes and techniques that have been responsible for the enormous changes in the last century will continue to improve our economic and social well-being," he said, "but the main changes will come from a more general understanding by the voting public of the nature of these processes and a more intelligent use of them."

The scientist expressed the belief that there would be a gradual elimination of the effort to violate natural and social laws, "or arithmetically stated, to make two plus two equal six, as we have been so ignorantly and disastrously trying to do in much of our social floundering of recent years."

Flowers Are Soothing

Grower Thinks They Soften Temper Of Irate Business Man

The softening influence of flowers on the temper of an irate business man was described by Mrs. Percy Waters, well known grower and prize-winner at numerous exhibitions. "The secretary about to combat a crabby employer," she told the Kirk club of Bloor Street United Church, Toronto, "should wear a pansy or carnation pinned to her dress. A small, unobtrusive flower speaks for itself."

She said the average business man had a special fondness for the cornflower and pansy, which could be placed so easily in the buttonhole with decorative effect. Men in general, she explained, evidenced a predilection for primary colors in flowers. She believed this was due to the fact that "these colors come from the sky—the red of sunset, the yellow of sunlight, and the blue in the grayest sky."

Go Modern

London Daily Papers Now Putting News On Front Page

The Daily Telegraph (Conservative) has departed from an old English custom and began presenting news on its front page. The paper explained "the news now is so vital it obviously is wrong that the most important page should be occupied by advertisements."

The Times and The Daily Mail now are the only important London dailies with front pages solely devoted to advertisements. Like The Times, the dignified Telegraph formerly devoted page one to small ads and an "agony column", or personals.

Only Wanted One

The bulge in the stranger's coat pocket looked like a gun. Filling Station Operator Arthur Peters of Rochester, N.Y., reluctantly handed over a roll of $50 in small bills. The bandit peeled off a one-dollar bill, handed $49 back and fled.

Idea About Fogs

London fogs may not be composed basically of dust particles, as is the common belief, suggests Professor R. Whiddington, Leeds University. He says the fog bases are salt and sulphuric acid.

To study automobile performance in wintry weather, the automobile engineer makes tests in a cold room that can be chilled down to 40 below.

A bitter taste is given to salt by the presence of magnesium sulphate.

Not Altogether Luck

Veteran Locomotive Engineer Has Never Had An Accident

Of George Moulds, of Ottawa, veteran locomotive engineer, who was chosen to drive the Royal train from Montreal to Ottawa, it is written in the news columns:

"During his service on the Canadian Pacific Railway, extending almost into five decades, he has never had an accident."

And of Amadee Villeneuve, another Ottawa man, the same day's Journal says that he is to receive a medal from the Quebec Safety League "to commemorate his driving automobiles and horses for 60 years without an accident". Mr. Villeneuve in the old days was coachman attached to the Archbishop's Palace, later became official chauffeur to the Archbishop.

There is, of course, some element of luck in such fine records as these, but luck alone does not explain them. They speak of unceasing vigilance, unrelaxing caution, a caution, a care for mechanical detail, a determination not only to avoid accidents that might be caused by their own carelessness but to keep themselves free of trouble that might be caused by somebody else.

We do well to honor such records, because those who possess them have shown themselves good citizens and they set an example to us all that we should do well to follow. Especially in road traffic the accident that really is "unavoidable" is extremely rare, and the strict application of care, courtesy and common sense would save great numbers of tragedies and near-tragedies.—Ottawa Journal.

Bears Most Of Revenue

Canada Derives Large Sum From Income Tax Payments

Income tax payments furnished the largest single item of government revenues during the last fiscal year, it was revealed in Finance Minister Dunning's budget speech.

The total was $142,025,000, the highest ever reported, and an increase of 18 per cent. over the previous year. Of this total $85,185,000 was from the tax on corporation incomes, $46,937,000 from individual incomes and $9,903,000 from the five per cent. tax on interest and dividends.

Second largest producer was the sales tax, which amounted to $119,460,000, a decrease of $18,595,000 compared with the previous year. Other excise taxes produced $42,240,000, a decrease of $524,000. Excise duties, mainly on liquor and tobacco, remained practically unchanged at $51,313,000.

Customs duties yielded an estimated $78,750,000, a decrease of $14,706,000.

Conscription For Cats

British Cats Serve Useful Purpose In The Army And Navy

The news that General Franco has conscripted battalions of cats and sent them to Madrid to kill the armies of rats and mice bred during the siege is but another incident in their military and economic history.

During the war many thousands of British cats were conscripted into army and navy, where they served gallantly and well. In the trenches of Flanders they did excellent work in "liquidating" the legions of tormenting rats and, by reason of their keen scent and general sensitivity, often acted as first-rate gas-alarms. Their record in the navy, both ashore and afloat, was no less happy, and was especially distinguished in submarines and naval stores.

Many military and naval cats are thus employed to-day, and are maintained by the taxpayer. In the next war, we are informed, they will be conscripted in even greater numbers. --Manchester Guardian.

Has Come Of Age

Royal Air Force Is No Longer A Junior Service

The Royal Air Force has come of age. On April 1, 1918, there took place the amalgamation of the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service.

Then the new force was junior in every sense to the Navy and Army, and Air Estimates were by far the lowest of the three Services. The senior Services affected a superior attitude to their young brother.

Now the Royal Air Force has by far the largest of the Service Estimates; its importance is paramount, insistent, and indispensable. News of the World.

In Other Words

Miss Frances Thompson, well known economist, thinks that men should learn to cook in order to have a share in the work of the household. In other words it is her idea that the male should not only bring home the bacon but also prepare it for consumption.

Old Chinese Custom

The Chinese have used hot teapots, forerunners of the modern thermos bottle, for hundreds of years. A porcelain teapot, enclosed within a heavily padded wickerware basket, is kept ready for the use of travellers.

Carrot seeds are so minute that 257,000 are required to weigh one pound.

2305

Passes Experimental Stage

Farming Without Soil Now Being Taken Up Seriously

So far soil-less farming has been carried out largely on an experimental scale, but recently the passengers and crew of a trans-Pacific clipper 'plane dined on Wake Island on vegetables produced in ten days from trays filled only with water!

These trays yielded 33 pounds of tomatoes, 20 pounds of lettuce, 20 pounds of string beans, 15 pounds of squash and 44 pounds of corn. The diners declared that the vegetables tasted every bit as good as those grown in soil.

Wake Island should make an ideal base for hydroponic farming (as soil-less farming is technically called), for although it has no soil it possesses a glorious tropical climate. An experimental station is being established there, and farming in tanks will be taken seriously.—London Tit-Bits.

In Too Solid Stone

Floor Map In Washington Is Sadly Out Of Date

The story of the floor map in the Post Office Department Building in Washintgon is one to wring tears of sympathy from a mapmaker. A few years ago, when the $20,000 map of the world was worked out in various colors of stone, the world itself was a fairly serene and settled planet. Boundaries seemed assured and countries seemed established. Now the embarrassed guardians of the map have to explain to visitors why Austria and Ethiopia and Czecho-Slovakia and Albania are outlined in stone on the floor of the big foyer.

It would be easy, if expensive, to correct the map, but even corrections would be dangerous. Until somebody invents a way of making a loose-leaf stone floor map the Post Office Department will have to grin and bear it.—New York Sun.

Enjoys Visits To England

Chief Justice Duff Has Great Love For Old Land

A Canadian to the core of him, one of the characteristics of Chief Justice Duff is his love for England. It is not a love for the England of battle, nor the English of Mr. Kipling's barrack-room ballads; it is a passion rather for the England that has walked justly and loved mercy; for the England that has given to the world a Milton and a Shakespeare and to humanity more of justice and freedom. Each year, or as often as duty calls or permits, he makes a pilgrimage to the Old Land, and then the historic spots of the Island, hallowed ground and places, know him as much as the courts of the King's justice.—Ottawa Journal.

Everyone Can Help

Panama Has Plan To Raise Funds For Paving Highway

To aid Panama's highway development program a bank in Panama City has opened an account known as the "Sack of Cement," and is asking Panamanians and resident foreigners to deposit 65 cents, the cost of one sack of cement. The funds collected will be used exclusively for the purchase of cement to pave the highway between Panama City and David.

The White Potato

When the Spaniards first introduced the white potato into Europe in the early 16th century, people were prejudiced aagisnt it, believing that it was the original fruit that Eve nibbled in the Garden of Eden.

Approximately one-fifth of the United States patents issued last year were related to automobiles.

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G-5

SELECTED RECIPES

PAN-FRIED TOMATOES WITH SAUCE

- 3 Shredded wheat biscuits
- 6 firm medium tomatoes (1½ lbs.)
- ½ cup flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- Few grains pepper
- 6 tablespoons butter
- 2 cups medium-thick white sauce.

Peel and stem the tomatoes and cut in half. Dip each half in the flour, salt and pepper combined, and saute in 4 tablespoons of the butter until lightly browned and tender, turning once. Meanwhile heat the Shredded Wheat Biscuits (which have been split and dotted with the remaining butter) in a moderate oven of 375 degrees F. for 10 min. Place the split biscuits on a hot platter and top with the sauteed tomato halves. Cover with sauce and serve at once. Serves six.

JELLY CREAM LAYERS

(Three egg whites)

- 2 cups sifted Swans Down Cake Flour
- 2 teaspoons Calumet Baking Powder
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ½ cup butter or other shortening
- 1 cup sugar
- ⅔ cup milk
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 3 egg whites, stiffly beaten
- 1 cup currant jelly
- ½ teaspoon vanilla
- 2 tablespoons powdered sugar
- 1 cup cream, whipped

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift together three times. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add flour, alternately with milk, a small amount at a time, beating after each addition until smooth. Add vanilla. Fold in egg whites quickly and thoroughly. Bake in two greased 8-inch layer pans in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) 25 to 30 minutes. Cool. Split layers in half.

To put cake together, spread currant jelly between split surfaces. Fold vanilla and sugar into whipped cream and spread between layers and on top of cake.

New Vitamin Treatment

Scientists Cope With Painful Type Of Facial Neuralgia

Three California scientists reported discovery of a new vitamin treatment of an excruciatingly painful type of facial neuralgia.

H. Boksook, M. Y. Kremers and C. G. Wiggins, of the California institute of technology, presented results of their experiments in a report to the National Academy of Sciences. The report offered hope of a strikingly effective treatment of the malady, called tic douloureux, without resort to surgery.

Tic douloureux produces periodic contortions of the facial muscles as the pain, as sharp as that of a dentist's drill striking a nerve, occurs.

The California scientists said that they have found that large injections of vitamin B1—the yeast vitamin—are effective in relieving it.

A world's record of the kind was made when an English steel plant turned out an ingot weighing 230 tons.

After Eighty Years

History Of British Columbia Within Span Of Life-Time

New Westminster is observing the 80th anniversary of the arrival, in British Columbia, of the Royal Engineers detachment which came on the Thames City. It is remarkable that, after so long a space, six of the party who arrived on that ship are still alive. They were all, of course, children. Practically the whole history of the development of the province lies within their life-time.

The Royal Engineers, who were despatched to British Columbia, when the Mainland colony was established, were intended by their patron, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, to do various things. They were to undertake development work, and they did, running surveys, clearing land, building roads, erecting buildings. They were to act as a defence and police force.

They were intended to form a nucleus of population in the infant colony, and their descendants are all about us to-day.—Vancouver Province.

Seldom Gives Interviews

Governor Of Bank Of England Keeps In Background

"Mystery Man" of finance, Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, is apparently less shy of publicity than he used to be. Whereas, in the past, he has often dodged reporters in almost Garbo like manner, he is now prepared to let his voice be heard by the multitude. Recently he gave a wireless talk to the Empire. His subject, naturally, concerned the work of the Bank of England. On his travels, Mr. Norman sometimes conceals his identity under the title of "Professor Clarence Skinner," and he seldom gives interviews.

Awarded Scholarships

James Colbert of Victoria, and Kenneth McCallum, of Saskatoon, participated in awards to Canadian students by Columbia University for 1939-40. Colbert, student at the University of British Columbia, was awarded a resident scholarship in political science, and McCallum, graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, a resident scholarship in pure science. The scholarships are valued at $500 each.

Bargain Money Avoided

Will Wynne, proprietor of a Raleigh, N.C., radio shop, held a sale. Along with radios he placed ten $1 bills in his shop window. Attached to the bills was a sign reading, "Original price, $1; sale price, 25 cents." Only three persons took advantage of the opportunity to buy a dollar for 25 cents, he said.

A tire company says that more than 50 per cent. of a tire's wear comes in the four warmest months.



British Secret Service

Questions Cannot Be Asked In Parliament About Money Expended

More money is being placed at the disposal of the British secret service.

During 1939 Britain will spend £500,000 ($2,500,000) on this vital service as against £450,000 ($2,250,000) in 1938 and £18,000 ($900,000) in 1934.

To-day Britain is spending six times as much on the secret service as she did before the world war. Only two men in all Britain know how the money is spent and the results it brings.

However large the amount of money needed by the government for the secret service not a single question may be answered in parliament about the use made of it. The government takes its stand on the principle laid down many years ago: "Questions cannot be answered about the secret service because if they were it would no longer be secret."

The only two men who know all about the secret service are Sir Robert Vansittart, the cabinet's chief diplomatic adviser, and Sir Alexander Cadogan, permanent under-secretary at the foreign office.

Even holders of the highest ministerial office make it a point not to inquire too closely into the service. An M.P., who was an under-secretary at the foreign office, was once unceremoniously hustled out of a room lest he should recognize a prominent member of the secret service who was in conference with the permanent under-secretary.

The active head of the secret service is in another government department. He holds a post that does not sound a bit like his real job. Even the clerks in his own office do not know his real responsibilities.

Every activity of an unusual nature is interesting to the secret service. Abnormal purchases of certain raw materials by a country might well, for instance, be the indication of a coming international crisis.

The construction of arterial roads of a strategic character is always highly significant. The establishment of an aerodrome camouflaged as a golf course is another matter for attention. Railway sidings out of all proportion to trade requirements in obscure parts of any continental country immediately excite the curiosity of Britain's truly "silent" service.

Deepening of harbors does the same, and it may now be revealed that the British foreign office knew of Hitler's intention to enlarge the Kiel canal two years ago, although it was only recently disclosed in Germany.

It was in consequence of information gleaned in Germany three years ago that the British government decided to provide the British public with gas masks.

Even the personal relations between the heads of states and their ministers, and the health, both political and physical, of leading foreign politicians are a matter of constant report by the service.

The majority of men and women working for the secret service are only employed occasionally. Otherwise they might arouse suspicion and nullify their usefulness. All or nearly all of them have some other occupation, and the sums paid to them for their services differ tremendously. Few indeed regard the pay as the main inducement to serve the state.

The work of the secret service is not confined to foreign countries. Its members are put to work on such problems as the recent bomb outrages in Britain, and generally to watch the activities of those who seek to undermine Britain's interests.

The golden rule of the secret service is to put as little as possible into writing. In a service with very little glamor about it there is one melodramatic touch — few of the members know who are their colleagues. They refer to them by numbers, A99 and so on.

Conserve Wild Life

Air Guns And Small Rifles Exchanged For Cameras

A disarmament program for boys and girls, who surrendered air guns and small rifles in exchange for new cameras, was hailed as a success by the San Francisco Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The idea was to stop the killing of birds and small wild life.

"We want to teach boys and girls to shoot with a camera instead of with a gun," it was explained.

New Army Uniform

Army officials have revealed British soldiers in future will wear a uniform which resembles a ski suit. The suit consists of drab serge blouse and drab trousers which button at the ankle. Short anklets made of webbing are to be worn over the trousers to protect the leg. All bright metal buttons are to be eliminated.

Wonders Of Science

Only God can make a tree, but such are the wonders of science that the uniforms of Japanese soldiers in the China campaign are made of a mixture of 80 per cent. chemically converted woodpulp and 20 per cent. cotton, says Neal O'Hara, in the New York Post.

The hub of an Ohio inventor's automobile steering wheel contains receptacles to hold a lighter and cigarettes and an ash tray.

Empire Air Mail Service

Australia And United States To Be Linked Up Shortly

Important aviation developments are taking place in the South Pacific and before long Australia and the United States will be linked by air routes meeting at Auckland. Meantime much survey work is proceeding for a British service between New Zealand and Canada.

The Empire air mail service will be extended to New Zealand by a connection across the Tasman Sea from Sydney to Auckland.

This service will start as soon as base facilities are available. An extensive terminal in Auckland harbor is nearing completion. Three of the Empire type flying-boats, specially strengthened to carry the additional fuel-load needed on the Tasman crossing, already have been built in England.

Pan American Airways will resume its Pacific service from San Francisco to Auckland this year, according to Harold Gatty, South Pacific representative of the company. The service was suspended after the loss at sea of the Samoa clipper early last year.

Britain and the United States are still waging a race for air bases in the Pacific. Although an arrangement has been made for joint use of Canton Island in the Phoenix Group as an air base, search for other suitable bases continues.

British interest has been increased by the possibility of an air service between Canada and New Zealand. Warships of the New Zealand squadron have made several survey cruises in search of bases and on a recent visit notices were left on a number of islands marking land and sea aerodrome sites for a "British Pacific airways."

If United States' objection to British machines landing at Hawaii could be overcome, officials say there is not insuperable obstacle to the early start of a service from Vancouver to Auckland.

New York Fair

Canadian Building To Give A Panoramic Presentation

The central theme of the New York world's fair building for the world of to-morrow will be carried out in the Canadian pavilion by a panoramic presentation of the development of the industry and trade of the dominion and the opportunity for expansion in the future.

It was also announced that Prime Minister Mackenzie King will pay two official visits to the exposition.

When King George and Queen Elizabeth inspect the fair grounds June 10, the prime minister will accompany His Majesty as minister-in-attendance. On July 1—Dominion Day in Canada and Canada Day at the fair—Mr. King will be guest-of-honor at the exposition.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police will play a prominent part in the observance of Canada Day. The mountie band, never before heard in the United States, will give a concert in the pavilion. A platoon of the red-coats will present a musical ride in the court of peace, close by the pavilion.

Hard To Answer

Manx Schoolboys Faced With 180 Difficult Questions

A general knowledge paper recently set at King William's College, Isle of Man, must have resulted in general consternation. The Manx schoolboy was faced with 180 questions, in eighteen groups of ten. A simple example is, "In mining, what is the meaning of the following: stope, winze, rise, crosscut, poppet head, whim, kibble, sollars, Cornish pump?"

Passing from below ground to the skies, the boys were asked "Who discovered the planet Uranus? Who this year discovered the ninth and tenth satellites of Jupiter?"

Abstruse queries covering literature, music, history, geography and exploration, follow hard on each other's heels. At times such as these the lot of a Manx parent must be hard.—London Tit-Bits.

Conservation Urged

Unless some form of conservation work is started within the near future in the extreme northern areas of the Dominion, Canada stands to lose one of the richest fur-bearing areas in the world, said T. C. Main, of Winnipeg, in a service club address at Calgary. Mr. Main is general manager of Ducks Unlimited (Canada).

Damage Was Slight

Forest fires in Canada's national parks during the 1938 season totalled about 50 but the damage was slight, the department of mines and resources reported. The total was below the 10-year average of 77 fires. Majority of the fires were caused by careless smokers and campers.

Chatfield was Beatty's flag officer at Jutland. Last autumn he completed five years as First Sea Lord and is credited with having brought the navy to the peak of efficiency.

Gold can be beaten so thin that an ounce will cover an area of 146 square feet.

An ingenious resident of Venice first made sugar loaves 500 years ago. 2305

HOW FLEETS MASS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN



In readiness for what statesmen and correspondents refer to as "possible eventualities" the war fleets of the four major European powers—Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy manoeuvre for strategic positions in the Mediterranean Sea. The map shows current positions of the various fleets and the precious possessions which these watch dogs of the sea are guarding.

Show Canada In Films

National Parks Motion Picture Films Enjoy A Wide Circulation

National parks motion picture films continued to enjoy world-wide circulation during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1939 according to the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa. Through the co-operation of distribution agencies, film subjects of the national parks were distributed in the United States, Great Britain, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Hungary, Roumania, Austria, Norway, France, and India, as well as throughout the Dominion of Canada. During the fiscal year approximately 4,400 copies of national parks films were distributed from Ottawa alone, and the reported attendance at showings was approximately 1,500,000.

New subjects are constantly being added to the national parks film library, which is operated as a publicity and educational medium through which the beauties and attractions of Canada's national parks are being made known throughout the world. At present the library contains 87 subjects, comprising 1,637 prints, all subjects being available in both 16mm. and 35mm. sizes. These films are lent to conservation societies, universities, schools, writers, lecturers, and other organizations and individuals. Their increasing popularity reflects a growing interest in Canada's national parks.

Canadian Eggs In Britain

Several Carloads To Be Shipped From Western And Eastern Canada

Britons soon will be eating Canadian eggs with their Canadian breakfast as the spring movement of fresh eggs from the Dominion hits the British market.

The first carload of the grade "A" product, transported under conditions that will preserve their quality, has been shipped from Winnipeg to Montreal, consigned to a Glasgow buyer, agriculture department officials said.

This spring several carloads are expected to be shipped from both Western and Eastern Canadian producing areas, paralleling the movement of last year when 25 carloads were shipped to Britain, largest volume in years.

Study Primitive People

Dr. Horace Miner, who has just finished writing a book dealing with life in St. Denis, Que., will leave for Timbuktu this summer with his wife and their eight-month-old daughter to spend a year studying the primitive people of the French West Africa settlement. Dr. Miner made a similar trip to Gaspe two years ago and his book "St. Denis" is the result. Incidentally his daughter is named Denise.

There were 735 licensed fur farms in Manitoba last year. These had 28,222 breeding animals and sold 19,096 pelts estimated to be worth $664,000.

Less than half as many German films were screened in Argentina last year as in 1936.

Diet Was Restricted

Man In Niles Ohio, Lived On Milk For 22 Years

Always alert to emphasize the virtues of milk, the Holstein News Letter records with regret the death recently of John Flaherty, a tailor of Niles, Ohio, who since 1917 had lived on milk only. Mr. Flaherty did not restrict his diet because of a whim; he was not the propagandist of any dietary fad. In the service in 1917 he incurred an infection which produced a stricture of the esophagus, rendering him unable to swallow solids. Milk sustained him 22 years until he reached the age of 75.

Mr. Flaherty's daily allowance was a quart of milk. Taking the period of his dependence on it at 22 years, including five leap years, and assuming that he paid an average of 20 cents a quart for the milk—he would naturally seek the highest grade—his personal food bill for the period amounted to $1,606. The News Letter is so intent on recording the sustaining powers of milk that it does not say wether Mr. Flaherty found it palatable. It is to be hoped that he did. Certainly he found it digestible.—New York Sun.

March Of Progress

A World That Is Full Of Fear, Hatred And Insecurity

The greatest reproach to civilization to-day is the things we are doing to the children.

If the world is full of fear, hatred, insecurity and want, grown-up people have no one to blame but themselves. The children are innocent. It is not their fault that they die under bombs in China, that they starve in Spain, or that they are clapped into uniform and taught the goose-step in a dozen countries while they are yet babies.

Britain, which had a feeling of security until last September, is now providing gas-masks for children. Officials are advising people that every effort must be made to accustom babies to the helmets. They suggest that mothers play peek-a-boo with their babies through the mica windows.

A thousand years of vaunted human progress—so that mothers may play peek-a-boo with their babies through the mica windows of a gas mask!—Winnipeg Tribune.

Her Greatest Wish

The captain of an Atlantic liner was being pestered by a woman passenger who kept asking him what were the possibilities of seeing a whale.

"Don't forget to let me know as soon as one appears," she reminded him for about the tenth time.

"But, madam," asked the harassed skipper, "why are you so eager to see a whale?"

"It's the biggest desire of my life to see a whale blubber," she told him. "I think it must be so impressive to watch such an enormous creature crying."

More than 25 per cent. of England's total number of employers is found in the London area, where there are 157,000 employers.

Canada's Reindeer

Main Government Herd Now Consists Of About 3,500 Head

Canada's reindeer enterprise continues to make satisfactory progress, according to reports received by the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, from the Reindeer Station in the Mackenzie Delta area, Northwest Territories. With the completion of another successful season on the inland winter range, the main government herd, now comprising about 3,500 head, was moved during the last week of March to the selected fawning grounds on Richards Island, a short distance off the Arctic coast. In addition to providing a well-protected area for the fawning, which usually starts in April and continues into June, Richards Island produces an excellent growth of grasses, shrubs and sedges which form the summer diet of the reindeer. The island has been used as a summer range since 1936, and is the scene of the annual round-up in mid-summer when the deer are put through the corrals and counted.

The smaller herd of about 900 deer, which was separated from the main herd last December and established in the Anderson River area under native management, also passed the winter in excellent condition. These animals have been brought to the coast area for the fawning season and summer grazing, and are at present located near the mouth of the Anderson River in the vicinity of Nicholson Island. The natives entrusted with this herd are under the direct supervision of the chief government herder.

Indebted To Scientist

Reason Art Dealer Gave Valuable Statues To Ontario Museum

Joseph Brummer, New York art dealer, could have sold the two statues of "The Madonna and Child" readily, for they are eagerly sought by richly endowed American museums and by private collectors.

Instead, he presented them to the Royal Ontario Museum.

Dr. Currelly, director of the museum, was at once pleased and surprised. Mr. Brummer was an American so patriotism could not be the motive.

Mr. Brummer explained he was greatly indebted to a Canadian, to a Toronto scientist who had saved his life. If Sir Frederick Banting had not discovered insulin, Mr. Brummer would not be alive to-day, and this gift of two Madonnas was just his way of showing his gratitude.

Have Different Methods

A friend of ours says that he motored into Arizona the other day, states W. L. Clark, in Windsor Star, and was pleasantly surprised when he stopped at the immigration inspection station. The officers gave him a luscious grapefruit free. They give one to every visitor entering the state of Yuma. In California, where the oranges grow, our friend paid 30 cents for a glass of orange juice.

The London Daily Express had an average daily circulation of 2,431,029 in January.

MORE BRITISH RECRUITS FOR THE TERRITORIALS



The appeal for recruits for the British territorials has been answered by hundreds of thousands of young men similar to the above. These boys have been issued their tin hats and gas masks and are being instructed by a N.C.O. Owing to their type of employment these territorials train in the mornings so that they can continue their jobs as actors, journalists and printers at night.

Recording The Unusual

A World Tour In Search Of The Biggest And Best

Henry F. Schmull, who is on a trip round the world to photograph superlatives in animal, mineral and vegetable, described his hobby in an interview here. "By superlatives I mean the biggest and best of everything," said Mr. Schmull. "From boyhood I've gone after the things that weren't common. I started photographing centenarians. I suppose I have the biggest collection of photos of people over a hundred years in the world.

"The idea came to me as I stood beside the oldest oil well in the world at Titusville, Pennsylvania. 'Why not go after the widest, largest, deepest, and longest of everything,' I said to myself. So I set out travelling America. After two years my collection was over 4,200 pictures. Now I have everything that exists in America in the superlative degree; the largest piece of sculpture—the head of Washington at Atlanta, Georgia; the largest painting in the world—that is four hundred feet long, and fifty feet wide. In New Orleans I found the largest clock—its face is the size of a seven-storey building."

Asked by the interviewer whether he had found anything worth while collecting over here, Mr. Schmull replied: "In Scotland I took that great ship Queen Elizabeth—I think the fountain in front of Buckingham Palace is the largest of its kind in the world. I hear, too, that you have the biggest ox. I hope to snap him before I leave. I've visited 32 countries this trip. In Tunis I found a race of human beings with tails. You know that the Walter Scott statue in Prince's street, Edinburgh, is the largest of an author. The poet Burns, incidentally, has more statues to his memory than any other poet. His statue at Barrie, Vermont, is another superlative—the finest example of granite sculpture in the world."

"You have photographed Prince's street, Edinburgh, I hope," said the interviewer. "Sure," replied Mr. Schmull. "But as streets go, it's a long way behind the main street in New Orleans, which is 170 feet from curb to curb, with four rows of tramlines in the middle." Asked what was the superlative of superlatives he had struck, Mr. Schmull replied: "You will be surprised! The thing that impressed me most in my life is that little room in the Baltimore and Ohio railway station at Baltimore, where the first public telegraph message—'What Hath God Wrought'—was sent along the wires in 1844. How that message has changed our lives!"—The Listener (London).

Printed On Special Paper

Britain's Ration Cards For Food Control Cannot Be Forged

Over eighty million ration cards, printed on special paper which cannot be forged, are lying locked up in various parts of Britain waiting to be distributed the moment the Government imposes food control in the event of war.

The new plan, picking up where Britain left off in 1918 after years of bitter experience, entrusts the control of retail food supplies to 1,400 local committees, with whom shopkeepers will have to register.

The Government, acting through a wartime ministry of food, would be the sole importer and sole purchaser from home producers. Wholesalers are to get their supplies from the Ministry and will distribute them to retailers for sale at fixed prices to the consumer.

With the improved ration cards which replace those rushed through during the Czecho-Slovak crisis, there are varying rations for different categories. Miners and heavy manual workers are entitled to more substantial supplies than clerks and shop assistants.

The main commodities to be rationed would be fresh meat, bacon, ham, butter, margarine, dripping, lard and other fats, and sugar.

Something To Remember

Nature Works As Usual In Spite Of World Unrest

In spite of the blackness of the headlines, if one looks closely, it will be found the trees bud and new shoots peep out of shrubs and ground. The old earth has survived a lot of crises and, somehow or other, always there has been Spring and this year is no exception. Perhaps it would be a good thing for some people to get out of earshot of raucously-emotional radio announcers and listen to the song of the birds instead, and watch the stuff growing instead of the world crises being ballooned by men who too often seem to be trying to put on acts and work up mass hysteria.

Wool From Seaweed

Japanese to-day are making wool from seaweed. Along the stormy coasts of northeastern Japan, where seaweed is washed up in thousands of pounds, the Toho Artificial Fiber Company of Tokyo has established a new factory capable of turning out five tons of "wool" a day.

Guest: "Well, goodnight. I hope I haven't kept you up too late."

Host (yawning): "Not at all, we should have been getting up soon in any case."

Inherited Large Fortune

Few In World Equal That Of Sir John Ellerman

The death of Sir William Cox, who managed a considerable part of Sir John Ellerman's millions and was his closest adviser, will mark a turning point in the life of the richest man in Britain.

No one man will ever be appointed again to share with Sir John all the secrets of the Ellerman fortune. Sir John has decided to manage his own financial affairs. His decision to do so is particularly important because in a few years' time he will become master for the first time since his father's death in 1933 of the full interest yielded by the entire Ellerman possessions.

In the five years since 1933 a new chapter has been added to this most remarkable of all the great British fortunes.

When the late Sir John Ellerman died his millions were mainly in shipping, real estate, brewery and newspaper shares. But in addition there were vast interests in scores of industrial companies, and huge sums of cash in the banks which had been accumulated against death duties.

It took three years to complete the tally of the estate, but in the end it was sworn at $183,420,000.

This was an abnormally low estimate due to the fact that Sir John had died in the course of the slump period when values were low.

Death duties of $90,000,000 were paid, which left the present Sir John Ellerman, then about 24 years of age, with a starting fortune of $90,000,000.

Since then there has been an astonishing rise in values which, aided by the fact that Sir John Ellerman lives very frugally and leaves his wealth to accumulate, has resulted in a rise to a total at present of something in the region of $300,000,000.

At this figure it is by far the greatest fortune in Britain, and probably in Europe. There are indeed few fortunes in the world that equal it.

When Sir John Ellerman inherited the fortune on his father's death his financial education had barely begun. That was where the importance of Sir William Cox lay.

Sir William, who had risen from a minor part in the Ellerman organization to a position of great power, quickly won the confidence of the shy heir whom he had known since babyhood.

Sir John learned to lean on the sound advice and great experience of Cox. He was able to retire into quiet privacy.

During the last year or two, however, he has begun to come more out of his shell. He is now visiting more frequently the offices in Moorgate, from where the principal Ellerman concerns are directed. Further evidence that he intended to lead the life of a millionaire was his purchase last year of 20 Kensington Palace gardens. There he now entertains on a scale he never attempted before.

The attachment between the old man and the young one was very close. When Sir William died suddenly in Nottingham, Sir John hurried there by motor car. He felt a great personal grief and himself arranged for the body to be brought back by road. He followed behind in another car.

Sir John now intends to delegate some of Sir William's powers to one or two men he can trust.

One of these is likely to be 36-year-old Raphael de Sola, his brother-in-law. De Sola is a financier, with shipping interests both in this country and in India. He has already handled some of the Ellerman investments.

The complicated control of the Ellerman millions has never been clearly understood by the general public.

The first Sir John laid the foundations of his colossal fortune by owning ships. Shipping is still the most valuable branch of the Ellerman interests.

Lines controlled by the Ellerman millions have 700,000 tons at sea, the largest shipping combine in the country.

Sir John Ellerman, the master of the 300 million fortune, is now 29.

Natives Were Hostile

Colony In Australia Resented Visit Of White Explorers

Discovery of a new lake which rivals Ireland's Kilarney for beauty and around which is a settlement of thousands of natives who hitherto had not seen a white man, is reported by J. L. Taylor, assistant district officer in New Guinea. After his return from exploring the remote regions of Australia's colony, he reported the natives hostile. He lost a native guide and four more of his party were injured by native arrows.

Revised Passports

Prime Minister De Valera announced in the senate that King George's name would be eliminated from Eire's new passports. Revised form of the documents requests "safe passage to the citizens of Eire in the name of Eamon de Valera, minister of external affairs."

The United States is the largest consumer of the geranium oil produced in Kenya, East Africa.

The chinchona tree is the principal source of quinine.

Oyster-catcher birds actually do force open oyster shells with their bills.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

A Deal (Kent) bait digger, at work on the foreshore, recently, found a flawless colored glass rum flagon, believed by antiquarians to be 350 years old.

The foreign office announced the King had approved appointment of the 11th Marquess of Lothian as British ambassador to the United States.

The French navy ministry is empowered to purchase or order construction of 18 speedy despatch vessels, 12 minesweepers and a floating dock before April 1, 1940, under the new decree program.

Contracts for residential construction during the first three months of 1939 increased 91.1 per cent. over the same period in 1938 Finance Minister Dunning told the House of oCmmons in his budget address.

The French government imposed a rigid press law forbidding publication of foreign propaganda and attacks on race or religion under the penalty of heavy fines and imprisonment.

A plan whereby families of unemployed men will be furnished with money to cover moving expenses if they wish to leave Quebec City has been adopted by the administrative committee.

Art treasures for which the late Clarence H. Mackay, communications magnate, paid an estimated $5,000,000, or more, in a life-time of collecting, are to be sold, executors of his estate announced.

Might Become Dangerous

If Hens Have Tendency To Develop Photographic Quality

Simeon Longbottom of Ashgrove, Greengates, Bradford, England, has a chicken-run overlooked by the clock atop the parish church tower.

The other day, a British paper solemnly assures us, one of Mr. Longbottom's Rhode Island Reds laid an egg on which was plainly visible the image of the clock face.

The hands, reports the unsmiling correspondent, point to ten minutes past ten.

This tendency of hens to develop a photographic quality is dangerous, and one which science should halt before it goes too far. Imagine the embarrassment of a henhouse thief, who had already assured the owner that "there ain't nobody here but just us chickens," if the next egg were to appear in the nest complete with a photographic portrait of the invader!

Hard To Estimate Value

Some Things Advertised For New York Fair Sound Goofy

It is hard to appraise some of the advertising for the New York World Fair, whether it is clever, jitterbug or just plain goofy. An attempt will be made to prove that the Wonders of To-morrow will be nothing as compared with the Wonders of the Day after To-morrow. If the reader has no headache, try and visualize this: The man of the house will play golf from bed by remote control through television and a set of radio-active clubs into which has been built no hook or slice. Education will be injected into the arm of students. Doorbells will be things of the past because houses will be made of glass. Traffic policemen will have rocket shoes and parachute suspenders.—St. Catharines Standard.

The British Crown

Has Much Greater Influence Now Than It Ever Had

Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary of Great Britain, says the crown in the British Commonwealth of Nations to-day has a much greater influence than it ever had. The Crown has reached the ideal of Constitutional Monarch, when it reigns and does not govern, and as it reigns and does not govern, so its influence has become not less and less, as people would have imagined a century ago, but greater and greater, because it was founded on a moral basis. People see the Crown not only as the symbol of Imperial unity, but also a symbol of dignity in human life.

Had Real Problem

Demonstrators Found Incendiary Bomb Would Not Go Off

Blackburn A.R.P. demonstrators decided to show how to extinguish an incendiary bomb, states the Manchester Guardian.

The fuses were lit and every one stood by. Nothing happened. Then the bomb was surrounded with burning oil-soaked rags and magnesium powder, but it still refused to co-operate. Finally the experts set an oxygen-acetylene welding plant to work under it—and the bomb burst into flames.

The demonstrators then promptly put it out.

A Queer Patent

On Oct. 19, 1880, a patent was granted on a simple chalk mark. This chalk mark was to be placed on a concave flange, to be applied to chairs, tables and other pieces of furniture, and was supposed to keep out ants and other insects.

About four-fifths of the cheese produced in the United States is the relatively mild cheddar cheese.

Trouble On Steamer

Cargo Of Monkeys And Lascar Seaman Bring Worry To Captain

Things were pretty wild aboard the British steamship City of Singapore on arrival at Halifax. Among them were 12 gibbons—small monkeys—the ship's captain, F. R. Witkins and a number of Mohamedan

The gibbons were wild because seamen, mostly Lascars.
they were born that way. The Mohammedans were wild because they wanted a sheep. And Capt. Witkins was wild because he couldn't find one.

A part of the Mohammedan religion demands ships on which its adherents work must carry live sheep. When the Singapore arrived the sheep were ordered destroyed because the ship had come from China seas ports, and hoof-and-mouth disease is prevalent in that region.

Since the sailors' articles contain provision the ship must carry sheep, Capt. Witkins had to find one. He scoured the city, but, a few hours from sailing time, there were no sheep to be had. The Mohammedans, meanwhile knew little English, but they made a good job of saying: "No sheep, no sail," They eventually procured the sheep.

Mineral Production

Volume Has Increased, But Prices Have Been Lower

Volume of Canada's mineral production in 1938 was higher than the preceding year, but lower prices, especially among base metals, brought about a drop in value of about 2.7 per cent., Finance Minister Dunning said in his budget speech.

Production of gold, copper, lead, zinc, platinum, natural gas and crude petroleum reached new peak figures in 1938, but with the exception of gold and petroleum, the value of production in all categories fell substantially, the minister reported.

Employemnt in mining averaged slightly higher, "a reflection of the high level of operation maintained throughout the year despite lower prices."

Value of all minerals produced in the calendar year 1938 was $444,800,000 compared with $457,400,000. Gold production, however, was sharply higher at $165,900,000 compared with only $143,300,000, and petroleum was valued at $11,800,000 compared with $5,400,000.

Idea Was Sensible

Wild Elephants Had Method To Rescue Young One From Well

A herd of 70 wild elephants recently visited a village of Ceylon. Despite all efforts of the villagers they refused to leave the village plantations and in the confusion a baby elephant fell into the village well. There it remained until dawn when the herd departed.

On investigating the villagers found that branches and other material had been thrown into the well by the herd and trampled down by the "baby". Thus the depth of the well had been reduced by some seven feet, and if the night had been longer the herd would have rescued the baby elephant by this means. The villagers completed the rescue with a stout rope.

Was Well Organized

Kidnap Ring In India Has Been Broken Up By Police

Operating as systematically as a business organization with a chain of branches, a kidnapping ring has been broken by the police of India. The gang had branches in all parts of India, and children stolen in one province were sent to another, where they could be more safely kept until they were old enough to be sold. About 90 children of all ages up to 18 have so far been recovered from various houses and hostels. Only three have been claimed by the parents. Notices have been posted in Lucknow and other cities describing the children and urging parents to identify them. Many children evidently were stolen when they were still babies.

Was Too Involved

Tenant Objected To 26 Clauses In Lawyer's Contract

When Lord Leverhulme was settling the tenancies of his newly-purchased island of Harris, his lawyer drew up a very elaborate contract to be signed by each tenant. It contained no fewer than 26 clauses or stipulations.

"One old fellow," Lord Leverhulme related with great gusto, "returned the contract unsigned and sent with it this note: 'I have not been able to keep the Ten Commandments for the sake of a mansion in heaven, and I'll be hanged if I'll agree to keep 26 commandments for a wee hoose in the island o' Harris'."—Montreal Star.

Not Only Aircraft

According to the Society of British Aircraft Constructors, "wastage in a major air war is heavy; some experts have rated it as high as 100 per cent. per month, which means 12 complete replacements of Air Force equipment in a year." And similarly of personnel?

Some authorities credit Thomas Rawlinson, an Englishman, with the origination of the Scottish kilt in 1728.

Latvia Honors Singer

British Woman Made Special Study Of Country's Music

Because she sings the songs of Latvia "like a nightingale," a British woman, Miss Mary Hamlin, has been made the recipient of Latvia's highest civil award, the Order of the Three Stars.

Miss Hamlin has never visited Latvia—has never, indeed, visited the Baltic at all, although she hopes to do so shortly, as a representative of the British Council for Foreign Relations—and according to her own statement it "just happened" that her interest in the music of the small country was aroused, that she felt an urge to sing its songs, and met such a happy reponse to her singing.

One summer afternoon Miss Hamlin found herself in a public library, idly turning the pages of books which dealt with her favorite subject of music. Her eye lighted on an article by Graham Carritt on the songs of the Baltic and glancing over it with interest, she decided to write to the author.

A meeting was arranged. Graham Carritt produced song after song. Miss Hamlin sang them, picturing to herself the while the windswept slopes of two small countries—Latvia and Estonia—which after centuries of serfdom achieved freedom 21 years ago.

Miss Hamlin found in their songs an echo of sadness and hope, and a great charm of melody. She was so much impressed by what she terms the "singableness" of the music that she met representatives of the two countries in London. Convinced of her genuine appreciation they offered her lessons in their languages so that she might sing their songs as they were sung in their homelands.

Miss Hamlin had thought of no reward beyond that of the pleasure of bringing her own country nearer to the Baltic countries by her singing. But she is extremely proud of the honor paid her and proud of the gilt and enamel medal of the Order of the Three Stars.

Gardening

Give Plenty Of Room

In planting flower or vegetable seed it is important to allow plenty of room because even the enthusiast does not care to spend much time kneeling and thinning. Labor can be saved by properly spacing the seed as planted. Corn, beets, peas and similar plants with big seeds can easily be sown at the distances advocated on the packet. With tiny seeded lettuce or alyssum, however, it is practically impossible to space by hand, but if the seed is first mixed with a litle sand and the whole sown carefully, plants will be spread out.

Garden Pictures

Although the informal flower garden is much to be preferred for average planting, at the same time this does not mean just throwing in plants. Experts advise a little preliminary planning even when only a small bed of annuals is contemplated. The good seed catalogue which lists time of blooming, colors, heights and other points greatly simplifies this matter of lay out.

Generally the best plan is to have the larger flowers towards the rear or centre of the bed so that little things like nasturtiums, alyssum, dwarf phlox and similar kinds will not be hidden. Where the bed is to be mixed, it is well also state the experts, to have late, medium and early flowers evenly balanced to insure something always in bloom.

If a supply of cut flowers is wanted for the table, blooms with long stems that will keep well in water are advisable. Then horticultural authorities urge the planting of such things as sweet peas, snapdragons, cosmos, zinnias, lupine, African marigolds, scabious, asters, single and double, verbena and salpiglossis.

For scent, especially in the evening, a few nicotine, carnations, mignonette or stocks will perfume the whole garden.

Solid beds of annuals or big blocks in borders have exceptional appeal and these can be made up of petunias, phlox, dwarf marigolds, nasturtiums, verbenas or zinnias.

First Vegetables

First of the garden peas, leaf lettuce, radish and spinach will be among the earliest vegetables sown. These may be planted as soon as the ground is fit to work. All of the seeds should be sown at least three times, at intervals of ten days so that there will be succession of vegetables. The second sowing will be carrots, beets, onions, potatoes, etc., which can stand a little frost, and then beans, corn and tomato, cabbage and cauliflower plants, etc., which are tender.

Lawyer Too Eloquent

Talked Client He Was Defending Into Admitting Theft

Accused of theft, a man protested in a Danzig court that he was innocent. Waxing eloquent, his lawyer depicted the accused as an examplary husband and father, a man who could not tell a lie and one who would certainly admit a crime if he had committed it. The jury was deeply moved. So was the prisoner. Bursting into tears he stood up and blurted "Yes, sir, I'll admit it. I committed the theft."

He got 12 months.

Dwindling Opportunities

The legend of the "small town boy making good in the big city" needs to be exploded, says Dean Roswell McCrea of Columbia University's School of Business. Citing dwindling job opportunities in New York City, he said his faculty was intensifying efforts to train men for careers in small communities.

A California woman has built up a business of making metal rural mail boxes that are miniatures of their owners' homes

SLIP OR PETTICOAT FROM THIS!

By Anne Adams



You'll be extra keen about this new style . . . whether you stitch it up as a slip to wear with your latest frock, or as a taffeta petticoat to rustle under your spring suit! How flattering Pattern 4070 is to the waistline—with that high point set up onto the bodice! And the hem has a nice flare that lets you stride unhampered! Just cut off the pattern at the waist, according to instructions, and you'll have the most fashionable of spring petticoats. The ruffle is very simple to add—and very effective fluffing out under a spring costume. The shoulder straps, of course, are Anne Adams' favorite never-slip-down type!

Pattern 4070 is available in misses' and women's sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16, slip, takes 2½ yards 39 inch fabric and 6½ yards lace edging.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send order to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

Judge Was Helpless

Found One Motion Even He Could Not Overrule

A number of years ago Chief Justice Matthews, while presiding over the Supreme Court at Washington, took the several Justices of the Court for a run down the Chesapeake Bay. A stiff wind sprang up and Justice Gray was getting decidedly the worst of it.

Chief Justice Matthews touched him on the shoulder and said in a tone of deepest sympathy, "Is there anything I can do for you, Gray?"

"No, thank you," returned the Justice, "unless Your Honor can overrule this motion."—Christian Science Monitor.

Science Goes Aloft

The Edmonton Journal says a steward on the Europe-bound flying boat Yankee Clipper had to flash an SOS to the plane's base the other day. His frantic appeal was: "How long does it take to boil a three-minute egg at 8,100 feet?" The answer was: "Twelve minutes." In such a fashion the scientific age has provided the world with another potential culinary alibi. "What—overdone, sir? Tsk, tsk, I must have misjudged the altitude."

Need Industries

Would Transfer British Peoples And Industries To Canada

Over the signature of the Dominion president, Charles R. Hill, the Canadian Corps Association asked the Dominion government to invite the governments of Great Britain and Eire to appoint a joint commission to study Canadian immigration possibilities "with the object of early action in the transfer of industry and peoples to Canada."

The association's memorandum to federal authorities said any movement of people from the British Isles to Canada should be accompanied by movement of industry.

It added: "If a third of their industries and a third of their population moved to Canada, the basic economic problems of both countries would be solved and the British Empire would rise to greater heights than ever before."

After declaring that any reference to the "foreign element" in Canada should not include the French, the statement said: "The real foreign element is too large in percentage, as those engaged in administering relief know only too well. The war veterans of the Canadian Corps Association knew of this problem when at the great re-union of 1938 they unanimously resolved that if our cilization is to progress, proper immigration laws must be enacted which will ensure that our future citizens be predominantly British, the remainder to be those whose racial origin permits of rapid and complete assimilation into our social and economic life."

The answer to the Canadian immigration problem, the brief continued, "lies in absorption of millions of workers from the land-hungry British and Irish."

Immigration should "not be thought of merely in terms of individuals but of industries; not in terms of depression years but of future generations," the statement said.

Food supplies, natural resources and power are available in Canada in abundance and as a "secondry centre of empire," the dominion is safe from an air attack, the association said.

Fine Was Heavy

Italian Also Lost Property For Smuggling Currency Abroad

What is probably the heaviest fine ever imposed by the Italian Government on one of its subjects was imposed at Milan on Reno Adriani, 39, for smuggling Italian currency abroad.

He was fined one billion lire—about $53,000,000. The Government confiscated all his property, with amounts to about 20,000,000 lire, or one-fifth of the fine.

Tourists Like Our Parks

According to the Montreal Gazette most of the million people who spent time in Canada's nineteen national parks last year were from the United States and elsewhere beyond the Dominion's borders. Lack of Canadian patronage may be because the people can find nature at its best almost on their own doorsteps.

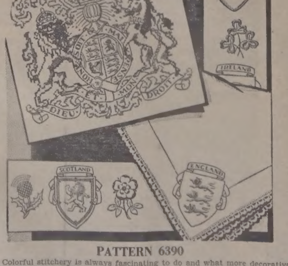
Made Slight Error

The magazine Ken tells its readers that there are two St. Johns in Canada, one in Quebec and the other in Newfoundland. It might have added that there are two Monctons in Canada, one in New Brunswick and another in Maryland, says the Moncton Transcript.

Cultivation of coffee was introduced to the western hemisphere by the governor of Jamaica in 1718.

Nearly 600,000,000 pounds of grapes were converted into wine in Italy last year.

COMMEMORATE THE ROYAL VISIT WITH THIS COLORFUL COAT-OF-ARMS



PATTERN 6390

Colorful stitchery is always fascinating to do and what more decorative motif could you embroider on a pillow or picture than the Royal Coat-of Arms. Pattern 6390 translates it, effectively, into easy cross stitch, single and outline stitch. England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales!—each is also represented with its Coat-of-Arms and emblem. Just a few simple stitches will place them on a souvenir tea cloth or scarf for all to see and admire!

Pattern 6390 contains a transfer pattern of one motif 11¼ x 10½ inches; 4 motifs 5 x 4¼ inches; 6 motifs averaging 3½ x 3 inches; color schemes; illustrations of stitches; materials needed.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coin (stamps cannot be accepted) to Houehold Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

2305

Home-Made Bread

Seems To Need A Wood Fire To Get Best Results

A long time now I have been waiting for a scientist to explain why it is possible to bake perfect bread only over a wood fire. Except when we are at the lake we never get perfect home-made bread. Apparently it cannot be cooked on electricity, oil or any other medium except wood.

That, at least, is my contention, supported by observation but not by scientific authority. If the scientists would only go into something important and useful like that, instead of making bombs and poison gas, our civilization might begin to get somewhere. But the scientists stand helplessly by while home-made bread is dying out of the world.

What we need is a stove in the city which will reproduce the virtues of the wood fire. Then we shall get good bread and well-baked potatoes, impossible otherwise. Better still, let the scientists devise an appetite like that obtainable at present only if you have swung an axe all day, and flown a kite in the old man's field, and rowed a boat and played with goldfish. Until science has solved that riddle most of the world will never know what it is to enjoy a meal.—Victoria Times.

The Word Sabotage

Difference Of Opinion As To Its Connection With Wooden Boot

Lexicographers are agreed that "sabotage", which has sprung once more into the headlines through the destruction of the liner Paris, is derived from the French "sabot," a wooden boot. But there is a difference of opinion as to the connection between the two words. Some contend that sabotage, the act of cutting "shoes" or sockets in railway ties to accommodate rails, come to mean wilful destruction of railway lines, and hence wilful destruction of any work, especially by workmen engaged thereon. Certainly the word was used to describe such action by French railway strikers in 1910. Another explanation is that wearers of sabots in France shuffled them to interrupt music of which they did not approve, and that "sabotage", therefore, came to be applied to the "murdering" of music even by those playing it; hence to the marring of any work by those engaged in it.—Toronto Star.

Honor Oldest Citizens

Average Age Of Oshawa's Dinner Guests Was 83 Years

If the age span represented by the guests of honor at the Old People's Dinner in the Hotel Genosha in Oshawa, Ont., were one it would more than cover the period of Biblical history. In fact, if each person's life span were laid end to end it would go back to the year 5779 B.C., into the earliest history of Egypt.

Ninety-three guests whose ages were registered, were of an average of 83 years, with their total ages aggregating 7,718 years. Eleven of the group were 90 years of age or better, while 18 boasted of 85 years or more. The remaining guests were 80 or more.

The banquet was sponsored by 40 professional and business men of the city and Senator Meighen was the speaker.

Old Railway Rules

Great Western In England Had Some Very Queer Ones

Think of a locomotive fireman donning white duck jacket and trousers in his work of firing a locomotive, yet this was one of the rules in the first Great Western Railway rule book in England. A copy of this book, which has been received at headquarters of the Canadian National Railways, reveals that engineers and firemen were compelled to appear on duty so clad, clean whites being provided every Monday morning. In addition, another rule provided that on Sunday or other Holy days, "every person, when not required on duty, will attend a place of worship, as it will be the means of promotion when vacancies occur."

British Columbia Product

The Dominion Government fishery patrol vessel Kitimat, launched at Coal Harbor, is a tribute to Vancouver craftsmen and to British Columbia material. Not only is her hull made throughout from yellow cedar and fir grown in our B.C. forests, but her powerful Diesel engine and nearly all her fittings are "made in B.C." states the Vancouver Province.

Tip For Students

"Do your heavy thinking late at night," University of Pennsylvania medical students were advised by Dr. Alexander Randall, faculty member. He said the brain works best in those "lucid, peaceful moments just before you go to sleeu."

Sheep which wear blankets during the rainy season produce more and better wool than those without such protection, according to tests made recently near East London, South Africa.

A river deposits the coarser and heavier part of its load of silt near the river mouth, carrying the finer mud along farther to sea.

Large eagles of the tropics have a particular liking for the flesh of monkeys.

Health LEAGUE of CANADA presents TOPICS of VITAL INTEREST by DR. J. W. S. McCULLOUGH



NEW DRUG PROMISES WELL

The spectacular new drug is called "Dagenan, or M & B 693". It has other and less readily pronounceable names and is made from sulfanilamide (sulf-an-il-amide) the drug which has been found so effective in the treatment of a number of infections.

Dagenan is used in the treatment of lobar pneumonia, which our forefathers called plain inflammation of the lungs.

Pneumonia is a germ disease. Its origin was discovered in 1881 and four years later the pneumococcus was found to be the culprit. This formidable agent of disease, as seen under the microscope, is a small, slightly elongated, round orgahism, one end of which is lance-shaped and it commonly occurs in pairs. There are 32 types or strains of this germ but for practical purposes the most important ones are numbers, I., II., III., and IV. The first two cause about 60 per cent. of all cases of lobar pneumonia and type III. about 20 per cent. Type IV. rarely causes death.

Pneumonia is a severe disease and the death rate, in some of the types, is high. There were 7,725 fatal cases of the affection in Canada in the year 1937. For this reason, if for no other, a drug which offers reasonable possibilities in treatment will be welcomed by the public and the medical profession.

These possibilities in regard to Dagenan are not yet completely proved but in hospitals and in individual cases the new drug promises well. It will not be long until a mass of evidence for or against this modern remedy will be accumulated.

Editorial Note: Readers desiring the complete set of Dr. McCullough's cancer articles at once may secure same by writing to—The Health League of Canada, 105 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

Will Operate Ship

Master's Papers Obtained By 23-Year-Old Yarmouth Girl

Armed with a master's papers, pretty 23-year-old Molly Kool of Alma, N.B., daughter of a sea captain, is going to tell "the old man" to take a vacation. She will operate his ship, she told friends, until a better job comes along.

Captain Kool, believed the second woman in the world to obtain papers for master of steamships in coastal waters, attended a navigation school at Yarmouth, N.S., for several weeks.

The blue-eyed captain, who wears a regular seaman's outfit, has been going to sea for five years. During the last two years she was mate on her father's barge.

Captain Molly said she was too busy for romance but admitted it might come some day. She said she would never allow marriage to interfere with her sea-going career.

Made Social History

Men's Association Of Edmonton Church Held Successful Tea

The mayor of Edmonton, the chief of police, three Alberta cabinet ministers and some 90 other prominent men, all made social history in a recent week by giving a strictly male tea. More than 1,500 guests were present and their hosts not only did the serving, but formed the receiving line and poured tea. The unique event took place in the basement of McDougall United Church and lasted four hours. The men's association of the church was responsible for the affair which was in aid of a "victory" fund to whittle a few edges off the church debt. Wives, as might be suspected, were in the front row and we understand they did a good deal of grinning when their husbands stated with astonishment that 2,000 pieces of cake had been eaten, 500 gallons of tea, 3,000 sandwiches.

Visit Is Conditional

Japanese Interviewer Politely Accepts Message To His Country

The New York correspondent for a Japanese movie magazine interviewed Frederic March backstage at "The American Way", says Leonard Lyons, in the New York Post.

"Japanese people think highly of you," said the interviewer. "They like to know when you coming to visit Japan."

"You tell them," said March, who is a noted liberal, "that I'd like very much to see Japan and that I'll go there as soon as they stop all that nonesense with China."

"Very well," said the Japanese, bowing politely, "I tell them."

Foods needed by mink and fox on fur farms are being studied in a laboratory of animal nutrition at Cornell University.

Poland Refuses To Yield Territory For Corridor To Germany

Warsaw. — Poland intensified her military precautions to back up a declaration that she would neither yield any territory in the Polish corridor to Germany nor submit to Nazi pressure.

A foreign office official made known that "no one-sided German decision" regarding Danzig and the corridor would be accepted.

Besides denouncing the five-year-old German-Polish non-aggression pact, Chancellor Hitler voiced his first official demand for the return of the Free City to Germany and an extra-territorial motor road through the corridor to connect Germany proper with German East Prussia.

The Polish war ministry ordered extra precautions at the Polish-German frontier where many of Poland's 1,300,000 men under arms now are stationed. Military activity especially was noticeable near Danzig.

Political editors of Warsaw newspapers were summoned to the foreign office and shortly thereafter the independent newspaper Kurjer Polski published the following:

"Hitler's speech was a speech of a man burning all his bridges—bridges that would have permitted Germany to avoid throwing herself into the precipice of war.

"These bridges fired certain groups of people with the hope that peaceful co-operation between Germany and other European nations still was possible.

"To-day's speech completely destroyed these hopes.

"The one-sided denunciation of the naval treaty (the Anglo-German naval treaty of 1935) was accompanied by demands for colonies, brutal rejection of the hand bringing peace from across the sea and burning of the bridge uniting Poland and Germany in the form of a non-aggression pact—these were the elements of the speech.

"The price which Germany demands for resuming the non-aggression pact with Poland amounts to Danzig and our sovereignty over part of Pomorze (Polish corridor).

"This is the price to which not a single Pole will agree. The speech of Hitler only will increase our preparedness.

"We will never exchange our rights for a worthless scrap of paper."

Cold Comfort

Hitler's Speech Offers Little Encouragement, Is View Of Washington

Washington.—After eagerly analyzing Chancellor Hitler's speech, most of official Washington took the view it contained cold comfort, at best, for those whose first thought is peace.

Such adjectives as "sinister", "intemperate", "defiant", and "blustering," studded the comments of many politicians. State department officials, while not making any official comments, did not appear very happy over the address.

A few members of congress were encouraged but they were obviously a minority.

Some observers believed President Roosevelt might follow up the Hitler speech by some move to revamp United States neutrality legislation in such a way as to give Great Britain and France wider access to American material resources in case of war.

Hitler did not refuse to guarantee his neighbors against attack as requested by President Roosevelt, it was pointed out, but he made such guarantees subject to the receipt of "appropriate proposals" from the neighbor nations.

Awards From Columbia

Students Of Saskatchewan And B.C. Are Given Scholarships

New York.—James Colbert of Victoria, and Kenneth McCallum, of Saskatoon, participated in awards to Canadian students by Columbia University for 1939-40.

Colbert, student at the University of British Columbia, was awarded a resident scholarship in political science, and McCallum, graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, a resident scholarship in pure science. The scholarships are valued at $500 each.

Combat Propaganda

Strasbourg, France.—The French government pushed its efforts to stamp out foreign propaganda in Alsace-Lorraine with confiscation of the current issue of the autonomy-advocating newspaper "Elz". The newspaper is one of the most influential of the autonomy-seeking journals in the frontier region.

Italians Arrested

Tunis.—Three Italians were arrested while attempting to cut down a number of telephone poles at Cape Bon, northernmost point in Tunisia. Cape Bon is just a few miles east of the important French naval base at Bizerte.

Quebec Taxation

Expect To Bring In Revenue Increase Of About Two Million

Quebec.—Measure for an increase of approximately $2,000,000 in Quebec's company taxation was approved by the legislative assembly.

The bill to readjust taxes on 8,000 companies in the province with a boost from $5,000,000 to about $7,000,000 received third reading on division.

The premier said the bill would increase taxation on the province's "big companies" whose number he estimated at 1,500 but leave charges on about 7,000 "ordinary companies" almost unchanged.

Affected mostly would be public utility companies, trust, insurance and tobacco companies and the banks, the premier said.

"Companies that can and will pay the imposts needed by the province," he asserted.

The increases would be effected by bringing Quebec's company taxation up to the "level of Ontario's," the government leader said. "Provincial charges generally will remain lower than the western provinces' and the Maritime provinces'."

The readjustment would come in imposts on paid-up capital of banks, loan companies, gas and electric companies, gasoline companies, real estate companies, liquor companies, breweries, tobacco companies.

On those companies there were general increases also in the rates charged on their places of business and offices, particularly head offices in Montreal and Quebec.

Specified for "ordinary companies" was taxation of 1-10 of one per cent. on the amount of paid up capital and an additional tax of $50 for each place of business in Quebec and Montreal and $25 for each place of business outside those cities.

Dynamite Thefts

Fears Of Sabotage Raised In Many Ontario Districts

Jordan, Ont.—Provincial police of the Niagara district joined Hamilton district officers in a widespread effort to combat thefts of dynamite which have raised fears of possible sabotage.

It was discovered 110 sticks of dynamite, 100 feet of fuse and 130 fuse caps had been stolen from the Louth township quarry storehouse near Jordan, eight miles west of St. Catharines.

Ontario government officials became alarmed at the spread of dynamite robberies, particularly in the Hamilton area, and police heads and representatives of the department of national defence conferred at Toronto with Attorney-General Gordon Conant. A 24-hour guard was placed around the Ontario Hydro-electric Power Commission plants at Niagara Falls and Leaside as a precaution against possible sabotage.

The dynamite and equipment taken constituted the entire supply of the warehouse. Entrance was gained by forcing hinges from the only door. Township employees were able to throw no light on the theft.

Charges Of Espionage

One Man Is Condemned To Death In French Military Trial

Nancy, France.—One Frenchman was condemned to death and two others were sentenced to life imprisonment in a secret military trial on charges of espionage committed during last September's European crisis.

Louis Lucien Franck, 31-year-old blacksmith, incurred the death penalty under France's new law providing capital punishment for spying even in peace time.

He was charged with having sold military information to a foreign power not named in the official announcement of the verdict.

Life sentences were given to Marcel Ducellier, 26, a laborer, and Lucien Adam, 21, a clerk who at the time of his arrest was serving with troops in France's Maginot line facing Germany. Franck was charged with being leader of the trio.

Lost Confidence

Marquess Of Lothian Makes Reference To The September Crisis

London.—The Marquess of Lothian, Great Britain's ambassador-designate to Washington, said that he lost confidence in the German government last September.

"Until then I believed there was no possibility of establishing peace in the world on the basis of denying Germany the same elementary right every other nation claims for itself, he said.

Under Exemption Clause

Ottawa. — Canadians brought in $8,940,974 worth of goods duty free under the $100 exemption clause in the customs tariff during the fiscal year ended March 31 compared with $7,187,646 in the previous fiscal year, an increase of $1,753,328, Revenue Minister Ilsley announced. 2305

Honors For Earl Baldwin

McGill University Confers Honorary Degree Of Doctor Of Laws

Montreal.—An honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on Earl Baldwin at a special convocation in McGill University.

The former British prime minister told the gathering he had noted since the Great War a new interest in education among the people of England.

"I don't know whether it is the same in Canada," he said, "but since the war there has developed a desire among our people, more keenly expressed than ever, for education."

The days when universities were located in remote areas, affording a retreat from the world, now were past and Earl Baldwin noted "the bulk of our universities to-day are located in great cities" as were McGill and the University of Toronto.

He believed it was "a great thing" for large centres of finance to have living within them "men whose primary purpose in life is the search for truth and the eradication of falsehood," while it also was valuable for "those engaged in academic pursuits to see the struggles at their door."

CONSCRIPTION TO STRENGTHEN THE FORCES OF BRITAIN

London.—In a move designed to bulwark Great Britain's anti-aggression campaign, the government announced decision to install compulsory military training for an estimated 200,000 youths yearly between their 20th and 21st birthdays.

The prime minister's statement provided the following highlights:

1. Legislation will be introduced empowering the government to call up each year for army training all men between their 20th and 21st birthdays. They will receive six months of intensive training and then either will enter the Territorial army (corresponding to the Canadian militia) for 3½ years, or will pass into the special reserve of the regular army.

2. Legislation will be introduced to bring the mobilization machinery up to date, empowering the army, navy and air force to call up their reserves and auxiliary forces secretly. At present this must be done by royal proclamation and the government wants the power to do it in the best European manner with a minimum of publicity. It will be used immediately to call up Territorial and non-regular air force personnel "to reinforce our system of anti-aircraft defence throughout the period of uneasiness which may last for a considerable time yet."

3. The government will take steps to "limit the profits of firms mainly engaged in the rearmament program."

4. In event of war, legislation will be passed against profiteering and provide that "any increases of profit or increases of individual wealth should be appropriately curtailed to the benefit of the state."

Conscription will be used to supplement the voluntary system of enlistment and not as a substitute for it.

Because of the shortage of equipment, men will be called up for service this year just as quickly as the war office can accommodate them and not in a sudden flood.

The scheme will be of a temporary nature, extending for three years unless it is ended sooner. Conscripts will not be sent overseas for garrison duty.

It was officially announced the mobilization scheme will permit every anti-aircraft gun and searchlight in Great Britain to be manned 24 hours a day. These duties form part of the work of the citizen army. It was discovered last September, during the crisis over the Sudetenland, that it took 24 hours for these troops to get to their war stations.

ELIZABETH AT 13



Entering her fourteenth year, little Princess Elizabeth now begins a long and rigid period of training for the great office she may some day occupy. Her father, King George VI., gave her on her 13th birthday a diamond-studded bracelet, and the Queen's gift was a box of long silk stockings, signifying that Princess Elizabeth has now entered the "teen age".

Ban War Profits

Legislation To Be Enacted In Britain Which Will Impose Penalties

London.—If war breaks out, Prime Minister Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons, legislation will be enacted "which would impose special penalties on profiteering and which would provide that any increase of profit or increase of individual wealth should be appropriately curtailed to the benefit of the state."

Announcement that a "no war profits" bill soon would be introduced was generally interpreted as a move to satisfy Labor leaders who urged upon the government that if conscription were necessary it should include conscription of wealth and industry as well.

When the prime minister rose, he was greeted by continual shouts and taunts from the Labor benches. He said he had been quite prepared to be faced with the accusation that his no conscription pledge had been broken, "but my own conscience is quite clear."

A Labor back bencher shouted: "It must be made of rubber."

The Labor party served notice that it will fight the bill line by line, which may produce the biggest political fight Great Britain has seen in recent years. There is no doubt the conscription bill will pass, but only after a prolonged debate.

"I thought you brought peace in our time," yelled one Labor member, recalling the prime minister's statement when he returned from Munich last October.

Use Of Canadian Oil

Possibility Of Supplying Britain In Time Of War Discussed

London. — Possibility of using Canadian oil to fuel British ships and planes in time of war was raised in the House of Commons.

Capt. Leonard Plugge, Conservative, asked the dominions secretary, Sir Thomas Inskip, "whether he can make any statement as to the possibilities of using the oil supplies of Alberta, in Canada, in time of war, and whether any co-operation in this matter with the Alberta government has been considered by his department."

"The possibility of using oil supplies of Alberta depends primarily on the suitability of its products for the admiralty or air force requirements," Sir Thomas replied. "Representatives (of Alberta) in this country are in touch with the admiralty, air ministry and other departments concerned.

GOERING INSPECTS ITALIAN LIBYA



Marshal Hermann Goering, Germany's No. 2 Nazi, smilingly waves his marshal's baton as he and his host, Marshal Italo Balbo, governor of Italian Libya, inspect the new fortifications of the harbour of Tripoli, Libya.

Fleets On Cruise

German, French And British Ships In The Mediterranean

Gibraltar.—Ships of the German, British and French fleets in the Mediterranean arrived at Tangier, international zone of Morocco.

The cruiser Leipzig, heading the German fleet on its cruise in Spanish waters, arrived from Cadiz. Thirty minutes later, the British destroyer Grafton and the French destroyers Volta, Mogador and Forbin put in at Tangier.

The German cruiser Koln visited Algeciras, arriving from the east and firing a salute as it entered the harbor. A German destroyer entered Ceuta harbor.

The British battleships Ramilles and Gallant and the destroyer Active left Gibraltar and headed westward.

A British United Press report from Lisbon, Portugal, says the Spanish radio station announced from Palma, on the Majorca islands that the French fleet is patrolling the Majorca area. According to the broadcast, seven French warships, including three cruisers, were steaming in the waters off the island.

Londoners Satisfied

Have No Complaints To Make About New British Budget

London. — Londoners, from workmen in overalls to city brokers, were discussing what one newspaper called Sir John Simon's "Hitler budget", and generally agreed "it might have been worse."

With nearly $3,000,000,000 to be raised for defence this fiscal year, partly by steeper taxes on tea, tobacco and automobiles, there was comparatively little grumbling over the budget.

R. A. F. PILOTS ARE TO RECEIVE TRAINING HERE

Ottawa. — Hon. Ian Mackenzie, minister of defence, announced pilots for the Royal Air Force will receive training in Canada with the Royal Canadian Air Force under an agreement between the governments of Canada and Great Britain.

They will receive their training at the Trenton and Camp Borden establishments and will share in a greatly expanded training scheme for the Canadian forces. This involves creation of a new class of short service officers for Canada's air defence.

In a two-hour review of the accomplishments and plans of the national defence department, Mr. Mackenzie formally introduced in the commons the government's $63,000,000 defence program for the present year.

Training of British pilots in Canada was subject of debate in parliament last session and negotiations looking to it have been proceeding quietly for nearly a year.

While the final detailed technical arrangements have still to be completed it is possible to say now that agreement has been reached on a scheme whereby pilots from the United Kingdom will come to Canada to be given the intermediate and advanced stages of training under the auspices of the department," said Mr. Mackenzie.

"The duration of the scheme will be three years. It is contemplated that the number of pilots coming will not exceed 50 in any one year."

In line with a settled policy of placing the air force first in Canada's defence program, Mr. Mackenzie announced $6,000,000 will be spent training pilots this year. This is additional to further purchases of aircraft and equipment and provision for training other air force personnel.

Training will be conducted in three stages—elementary, at civilian schools and flying clubs; intermediate, at Camp Borden, and advanced chiefly at Trenton.

Short-service officers will be recruited for a period of four years and graduation from Royal Military college or a university will not be required for admission as is the case with permanent officers. The four-year service period will be followed by six years on the air force reserve.

The short-service officers will receive the usual air force pay plus a gratuity of $500 for each of the three years at the end of the period. Five per cent. of their pay will be held back until the period is completed and on returning to civilian life each officer will receive $1,500 plus this five per cent. They will also be assisted in re-establishing themselves.

Flying clubs, the minister announced, will now be assigned a definite role in air force training. Arrangements had been made with the Flying Clubs association under which these organizations will provide elementary instruction for pilots. This will leave more room in the air force establishments for the men receiving more advanced training. Clubs will be paid on the basis of flying hours for each officer who completed his training and compensation will also be given for lectures and instruction in ground subjects.

Under the training plan it is expected to instruct 126 pilots a year including the British pilots. Each of the three periods of training occupy approximately 16 weeks.

Hitler Rejects Plea For Peace And Also Denounces Treaties

Berlin. — Adolf Hitler summarily ended the Anglo-German naval pact and 10-year peace agreement with Poland and offered to give purely reciprocal assurances of non-aggression to those countries which come to him and ask for them.

Rejecting President Roosevelt's peace plea, the chancellor spoke for an hour and a half before the reichstag.

He denounced two treaties in a bristling speech.

But door to further negotiations appeared left open . . . if individual nations came to him and asked for non-aggression treaties on a purely reciprocal basis.

"I still hope that we shall be able to avoid an armaments race with England," he declared.

"Should the British government wish to enter once more into negotiations with Germany on this problem no one would be happier than I."

Hitler deounnced the Anglo-German naval treaty of 1935, saying he had formally advised the British government the bases of the treaty had disappeared.

In announcing his decision that the 10-year non-aggression agreement of 1934 with Poland had been infringed, Hitler ominously referred to the fate of Czecho-Slovakia by saying:

"The worst is that now Poland, like Czecho-Slovakia a year ago, believes under the pressure of a lying international campaign that it must call up troops although Germany on her part has not called up a single man and has not thought of proceeding in any way against Poland."

In an impassioned reply to President Roosevelt's peace plea, Hitler called upon the reichstag to accept or reject it, and declared: "I have not taken any step that violated foreign rights, but merely restored the rights (of Germany) violated 20 years ago."

All assertions concerning an impending German attack or invasion on or in American territory, the fuehrer classed as "rank frauds and gross untruths."

"Providence has let me find the ways for liberating our people from the deepest misery, without bloodshed, and for leading them upward again," he declared.

"This was the sole aim of all my actions.

"The president of the North American union" (Roosevelt), he said, "has addressed a telegram to me, the unusual contents of which are known to you.

"Before I, as recipient, saw this document the rest of the world had already received knowledge of it through the radio and press. In addition, we had received the friendly information in countless commentaries of the democratic world's organs that this telegram constituted a very clever tactical paper which was designed to place the responsibility for the warlike measures of the plutocracies upon the states governed by their peoples.

"I have therefore decided to summon the German reichstag in order thereby to give you as the elected representatives of the German nation the opportunity of getting to know my reply first and foremost and either to ratify it or reject it.

"Beyond that, however, I also deemed it expedient to remain true to the procedure adopted by President Roosevelt and on my part and with our means to give the rest of the world knowledge of my answer.

"I wish, however, also to seize upon this opportunity in order to give expression to those emotions which are astir in me in view of the tremendous historical events of the month of March of this year.

"I can give expression to my deepest feelings only in the form of humble thanks to Providence which called me and which enabled me, the one-time unknown soldier of the war, to rise to the position of fuehrer of my passionately beloved people.

"Providence has let me find the ways for liberating our people from the deepest misery, without bloodshed, and for leading them upward again.

"It (Providence) has permitted me to fulfil the only task of my life—to raise my German people from defeat and to free them from the shackles of the most disgraceful times of all."

Alberta Oil Industry

Thinks Exemption On Development Should Apply To Oil As Well As Mines

Calgary.—Ed. Kolb, secretary of the Alberta Petroleum Association, said the association has protested to the federal government because the oil industry was not included in the three-year income tax exemption allowed mining development in the 1939-40 budget.

Oil men, Mr. Kolb said, feel that Alberta's oil industry should be treated the same as mines.

When it costs as much as $170,000 to drill a well to completion in Turner Valley, income tax exemption on this amount for three years would be a very great consideration, he said.

While the association appreciated budget proposals for a credit against income tax for construction work equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of capital expended, it at the same time felt the oil industry should get the same consideration as the mining industry, said Mr. Kolb.

Long Trip Ended

Trappers From Canadian Northwest Arrive At New York

New York.—Two Canadian trappers arrived at the World's Fair grounds, completing, they said, a 3,800-mile trip with sledge and seven dogs from Repulse bay, in the Canadian northwest.

Leland Abbot, 30, and Hector Despins, 23, harnessed up the dogs in their "camp" behind a billboard near Queens boulevard and World's Fair boulevard and made the final leg. The sledge was mounted on a four-wheeled carriage they had used since leaving the snow country.

From Wheat To Stock

Buenos Aires.—The Argentine government, following a policy of modified crop control, authorized loans totalling about $1,860,000 to encourage the taking of wheat lands out of cultivation. The loans are to be made to some 3,000 wheat farmers who undertake to turn land in certain zones into pasture for stock raising.

The King And Queen Will Travel To Canada On a C. P. R. Liner

London.—Prime Minister Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons the King and Queen will travel to Canada and the United States aboard the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Australia instead of the battle cruiser Repulse.

A regular naval escort will accompany the liner, which is scheduled to leave Portsmouth May 6.

Mr. Chamberlain told the house the government decided it would be preferable that the Repulse, originally selected for the trip, should not leave European waters because of the international tension.

The Empress of Australia was built in Germany in 1914 and when the prime minister made the announcement, Commander Arthur Marsden, Conservative, asked Mr. Chamberlain why a British ship had not been selected.

The prime minister answered:

"In the circumstances we have had to take what liner was available but perhaps it will be some consolation to the honorable member to know that the engines of the Empress of Australia were built in Glasgow."

It was stated authoritatively the King made the original suggestion that the Repulse, which had been reconstructed for the royal voyage, should be kept at home.

The Repulse is one of only three British battle cruisers capable of catching and destroying German pocket battleships such as those now in Spanish waters. The other two, the Hood and the Renown, are laid up for repairs in the naval dockyards.

The Empress of Australia, 21,883 tons, was built at Stettin, Germany, and formerly was called the Tirpitz in honor of the German naval leader in the Great War. It passed into British hands as part of the war reparations.

A council of state of five members will be appointed to act for the King during his absence in Canada and the United States. Although the Queen will be accompanying the King, the law requires that she be included in the council.

Besides the Queen, the councillors will be:

The Duke of Kent, youngest brother of the King.

The Duke of Gloucester, the next youngest brother of the King.

The Princess Royal, wife of the Earl of Harewood and sister of the King.

Princess Arthur of Connaught, granddaughter of King Edward VII. and widow of Prince Arthur of Connaught, grandson of Queen Victoria. She is a cousin of George VI.

According to the Regency Act of 1937, the consort of a king must be appointed to the council of state when the sovereign leaves the country—even though as in this case, she is going with him.

Mystery Of The Comets Has Yet To Be Solved Is Confession Of Scientists

Most of the comets that are discovered are comets which have never been seen before. They are visitors from space, which may come at any time and without any warning and which, after being under observation for a few months, are lost to sight and may never be seen again. There is a band of devoted amateurs in this and other countries, who spend much of their leisure time patiently searching the sky night after night for the appearance of an unknown comet, and great is their joy when they happen to find one.

The path of the earth round the sun is nearly a circle. But the path of a comet round the sun is very elongated and, as a general rule, it is only when the comet is quite near the sun that it is possible to see it. As it moves away from the sun, it is soon lost to sight. If the path of a comet has been accurately computed, we can tell when it should recur: perhaps in half-a-dozen years, perhaps in 50 years, or perhaps not for two or three hundred years.

There are a few famous comets that have been seen on many returns; most famous of all is Halley's Comet, the records of whose returns, at intervals of about 76 years, go back for a couple of thousand years. Still the fact remains that most comets that are discovered have never been seen before and will never be seen again.

Where do comets come from? It has been suggested that as the sun moves through space with a speed of about 13 miles a second, carrying the earth and other planets with it, it may encounter from time to time a comet idly wandering through space. But this does not seem to be so. We have no evidence at all that our solar system has ever picked up a comet, but we have plenty of evidence of some comets having had their paths so changed that they were able to escape from the system, to be lost in outer space.

Perhaps, then, the comets have always been with us and are fragments of material that did not aggregate into planets when the sun's family of planets was formed some three thousand million years ago. But again it's difficult to believe this. For we sometimes see a comet break into two or more pieces and gradually get dispersed along its path as a long loose trail of meteoric stones. When the earth encounters such a trail we observe a brilliant display of shooting stars.

All the well-known regular showers of shooting stars appear to be the relic of comets that have been broken up. Comets seem, in fact, to be relatively short-lived and it is difficult to believe that any of the known comets can have existed thousands of millions of years. It has been suggested that some comets are produced by great eruptions on the planet Jupiter, but that has not been proved.

It's merely conjecture. I may as well admit frankly that we don't know where comets come from. It's still one of the puzzles of astronomy. A bright naked-eye comet is a wonderful and unforgettable sight, with its great tail stretching in a blaze of glory across the sky, in a direction away from the sun. It's many years now since a really bright comet has appeared, though there were many in the last century. But we still hope, every time a new comet is discovered, that it may prove to be one of these great spectacles, which used to be looked upon with so much awe and to be regarded as a portent either of good or of evil.—Dr. Spencer Jones, Astronomer Royal, in the Listener (London).

A Brave Gesture

Cat In Fleet Street Showed Its Contempt For Bus

Strangely enough, considering its lack of feline amenities, Fleet street is rich in cats. Usually the cats are not much in evidence utnil the early morning editions have "gone to bed". Homeward-bound late sub-editors encounter them in the grim grey hour before the dawn.

But, says the London correspondent of the Ottawa Journal, in broad daylight at high noon, I saw a handsome striped tom cross Fleet street's traffic stream, reputed as dangerous as any in London. He was obviously making for a milk-bar. Halfway over, his attention was momentarily distracted by a boy on a bicycle, with the result that he narrowly escaped being run over by a motor bus. Only a quick swerve by the driver, and a still quicker one by the cat, averted—sha'l I say?—catastrophe.

Then came the point of the episode. That cat deliberately paused amid the Fleet street traffic churn to spit explosively at the bus! It was a brave gesture—but it showed overstrung nerves.

Ice Bothers Birds

Ice, the winter foe of airmen, occasionally brings down birds, also. From time to time, reports come in telling of the capture of eagles whose wings have become useless because of moisture freezing on the feathers.

An emu, large Australian bird, showed a flock of sheep to safety after the animals became trapped in a bush fire in the Grampians mountains, Victoria.

Is Never Dramatic

But Speeches Of British Prime Minister Are Not Forgotten

Mr. Chamberlain will puzzle the historians. Was there ever a man who so sedulously avoided the dramatic and who so inevitably attracted the lightning? He concedes nothing to the emotional hunger of his audience. I have never seen him even glance at the public gallery or show that he is aware of its existence. In the latest crisis it must have been an almost irresistible temptation to pay a tribute to the anxious labors of his cabinet colleagues and thus call attention to his own intolerable burden. Or he might well have considered denouncing Germany before the world and calling for a holy alliance against her. Instead he spoke like a judge invoking the law because it was the law and not that it expressed his own prejudice or righteous anger.

Yet his method has a compelling advantage over the emotion-mongers. When he is finished his words do not fade like those on a screen when the lights go up. Instead they cut into the memory as if diamond pointed. They leave no misunderstanding, no uncertainty. He announces the principle of armed resistance, but refuses to close the door to discussion. Not a word or a phrase of his speech can be used or misused by a foreign statesman to confuse the issue.—Atticus, in Financial Post.

Canadians Have Sweet Tooth

Yearly Output Of Biscuit And Candy Trade Is High

The average Canadian has not lost his sweet tooth, we learn from a stack of figures representing the output of the biscuit and candy trade during 1937.

Roughly, 125,540,000 chocolate bars passed over shop counters to customers paying five cents apiece, a tidy business of $6,277,000. Children and others bought 239,900,000 penny candies. About 21,640,000 ice cream cones, nearly two per person, provided a cooling touch.

Consumption of confectionery per capita totalled 12.1 pounds for the year, and biscuits per capita 9.64 pounds, and expenditure on each respectively $2.24 and $1.27.

Sugar consumption was 93,000,000 pounds, worth $4,820,000, about eight and a half pounds per capita.

Capital invested in biscuit, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate industries stood at $39,565,000, representing 233 plants employing 11,879 men and women. Add to these figures the millions invested in retail and wholesale stores, and the thousands of clerks, delivery and transport workers who depend on our national "sweet tooth" for their livelihood, and we have some idea of how luxuries, in this case inexpensive, benefit the people.—Ottawa Journal.

Bird Banding Results

Identification Tags From Shores Of Hudson Bay Returned To Jack Miner

Sixty-eight identification bands taken from the legs of Canada Geese by Eskimos and Indians on the east shores of Hudson Bay have been returned to Jack Miner by a representative of the Department of the Interior who visited the area last summer.

The bands bore the tags of Mr. Miner from his sanctuary at Kingsville. Their dates and inscriptions give an informative sidelight on the habits and length of life of this species of migratory fowl. The number of bands and the years follow: 1926, eight; 1927, 16; 1928, eight; 1929, two; 1930, eight; 1931, 15; 1932, five; 1933, two; and one each in 1934-5-6-7.

Export Phohibited

Live foxes of all kinds and martens are prohibited from being exported from Norway. On February 10, 1939, a former Norwegian Government order prohibiting the export from Norway of blue and silver foxes was extended to include all kinds.

The cormorant lives on a fish diet, mostly anchovies, and the cormorant colony on the Peruvian island of Chincha requires 1,000 tons of fish daily to keep it alive.

In Cleveland, after scientific tests with typists, Patent Attorney Frank M. Slough declared that the average typist does more manual labor in an eight-hour day than a ditch-digger.

Scientific names of animals frequently seem cumbersome, hard to pronounce, and most difficult to remember, but they prevent the confusing of one creature with another.

It is believed that all substances on the earth would fall to a temperature of absolute zero if the heat from the sun and other sources were withdrawn.

Many of the old-time clinging vines now have granddaughters who are ramblers.

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Being Made Safer

Airplanes Cover Many Millions Of Miles Without Accident

Every day one reads of automobile accidents but only now and again of an airplane accident. Occasionally, and usually at long intervals, one reads of a plane crash in which from half a dozen to a dozen people are killed, and unfortunately these tragic happenings impress themselves deeply on the public mind. They give a set-back to passenger aviation. The public forget, or it is not sufficiently impressed upon them, that many millions of miles are flown every year in Canada and the United States, to say nothing of as many millions of miles by Imperial Airways to all parts of the British Empire—to India and Australia—with similar immunity from mishaps; not even forced landings. The same applies to German, French, Italian and Netherlands lines.

It is interesting to note, therefore, that the Civil Aeronautics Authority of the United States reports a remarkably safe record of winter flying service when all kinds of weather and conditions have to be met. From Dec. 12 to March 20 the domestic lines flew 128 162,050 passenger-miles with but one fatal accident. Of this impressive total, 50,000,000 passenger-miles were flown by the three transcontinental systems of American, United and TWA and by the north and south service of Eastern Air Lines without a single forced landing. The striking advance made during the past winter can best be realized by a comparison of its record with those of preceding winter seasons. On the basis of airplane miles flown, the lines operated 12,909,995 miles in the winter of 1935-36 with 18 fatalities; 14,218 367 miles in 1936-37 with 28 fatalities, and 14,824,274 miles in 1937-38 with 19 fatalities. The past winter, howver, they, flew 17,863,370 miles with only four fatalities.

Flying is growing safer every year.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

An Old Industry

Tanning Was Done In Canada As Early As 1672

The first record of the tanning industry in Canada relates to two establishments, one at Quebec City and the other at Montreal, which were commenced at the instigation of the Intendant, Talon.

Before his departure to France in 1672, Talon wrote to Louis XIV. as follows: "I have this year caused to be manufactured out of the wool shorn from the sheep sent by Your Majesty several kinds of cloth; our tanneries supply one-third of the leather required here, and at present I have Canadian fabrics to dress myself from head to foot."

Cattle hides comprise the principal material used in the tanning industry, which is now one of the chief manufacturing industries in the Dominion. Approximately 70 per cent. of the cattle hides come originally from our own Canadian farms, the remainder being imported.

A similar percentage applies to the next important material "calf and kid skins," while sheep skins usually attain a fifty-fifty basis, fifty per cent. domestic and fifty per cent. imported. According to the latest statistics the total number of hides and skins used in the industry in the last year for which complete records are available was 3,475,801, of which 2,313,977 were Canadian and 1,159,824 of foreign origin.

Start New Enterprise

Vancouver Young People Have Non-Profit-Making Organization

Twenty-five young men and women "ready and willing to make a fourth at bridge or help you with your spring cleaning" canvassed Vancouver citizens for jobs for their co-operative, non-profit-making organization called the Young People's Enterprise.

All work is distributed through a central office and efforts will be made to equalize the income of all members over a period. Members of the enterprise pay an initial fee of 25 cents a month and 10 cents a month for each succeeding month.

Their slogan is: "We fix everything."

Insured Against Smile

Ned Sparks, famous picklepuss of moviedom, has signed with a Hollywood insurance man for a $10,000 policy issued through Lloyd's of London against damage to his professional reputation should any one get a smiling photograph of him. "I've got a sour pan, and it's made my fortune," said Sparks, who added the premium was "plenty".

Controlled By Nature

That old familiar claim that "it all depends on the weather" was given a fresh significance by the comptroller of Canada's largest farm implements concern, in addressing the students of the University of Western Ontario, London, the other afternoon. This is what he said: "You can budget as much as you like but if you don't get the moisture you won't get the business."

Transparent resin, one-third the weight of glass, and unsplinterable, is being made from coal in England.

The apple tree, fourth most valuable of the trees of the world, was known in prehistoric times.

A YOUNG KING DOES NOT REALIZE TRAGEDY



The untimely death of King Ghazi of Iraq elevated to the Arabian throne the smiling three-year-old son, now King Feisal II. Ghazi was killed when his automobile crashed into a tree, and so grief-maddened were his subjects that they stoned to death the British Consul.

Another Sea Serpent

Skipper Describes Monster He Saw In Columbia River

The story of a run-in with a sea serpent which had a head like a camel and eyes as big as hot cross buns was told at Astoria, Ore., by Skipper Chris Anderson and his crew of the halibut schooner Argo.

"He could have sunk us with a nudge," declared Anderson.

The skipper said that it happened when he and his men were gathering in halibut on the banks at the mouth of the Columbia River. This is Anderson's story:

A monster with great staring eyes and a neck 10 feet long suddenly broke water within 10 feet of the Argo's hull. The creature nodded gravely to the fishermen. Then it went nonchantly about its immediate business, which seemed to be that of chewing up a 20-pound halibut.

Everybody watched carefully, just to be sure he wasn't seeing things. Finally some of the crew members got out a boathook and were going to punch the monster. Anderson, however, put a quick stop to it.

Then, almost as suddenly as it had appeared, the monster ducked out of sight.

Apples On Prairies

Fifty Farmers Co-operate With Morden Station In Testing Varieties

There are approximately 50 farmers across the Canadian prairies who co-operate with the Morden Station in testing new fruit varieties, and by sending in helpful reports. One who has been surprisingly successful with large apples is Mr. Frank Boskill, Rutland, Saskatchewan, close to the Alberta boundary.

He mentions that sunscald was bad in the spring of 1936, so he made sunshades of brush for use on 90 trees which grow on a southern exposure. He states that no sunscald injury has occurred in the orchard sloping somewhat to the northeast.

Mr. Boskill rates Hyslop as about three-quarters hardy. Some of its fruits measured almost two inches across. Dolgo and Dauphin, although not large, are popular because of their high color. Rescue is hardy. Of the Ottawa crab apples, the following are very hardy, Robin, Jewel, Osman, and Columbia. Silvia is slightly less than fully hardy but it is productive.

Sleep Essential To Health

Sleep is essential to preserve good health and to repair the tired muscles and frayed nerves resulting from the mental and physical strain of everyday living. Every move we make uses up a certain amount of vitality. Food, drink and fresh air help to make up these losses, but it is chiefly during sleep that the repair work is done.

A two-and-a-half-ton book which may be signed by visitors to the California World's Fair has 36 lovely girls as hostesses.

German War Ace

Richthofen's Death Reported To Have Been Caused By Shrapnel

Adler, a new periodical of the German air force, published an article supported by a letter in which it was declared Baron Manfred von Richthofen, Great War ace, was shot down by British shrapnel while chasing two British aircraft.

(Von Richthofen died April 21, 1918, in France. It has generally been believed Captain A. Roy Brown, Canadian aviator and now president of General Airways Limited, shot down the "Red Knight of Germany.")

Major-General Aehnelt, of the German war historical department, quoted in the magazine a letter stating that on April 21, 1918, the 11th detachment, F anti-aircraft battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, stationed on the Bray-Cobie road saw a red Fokker 'plane chasing two Sopwith Camel 'planes, and laid a shrapnel barrage between the fugitives and the pursuer.

The detachment then opened fire with a Lewis gun to strengthen the fire from a nearby Australian battery. The letter said Von Richthofen turned and dived, but was dead when he landed.

In 1925 Captain Brown in an interview with the old Toronto Globe said he attacked Von Richthofen from behind when the German aviator was chasing another Canadian machine. Brown's fire hit the German and he collapsed, his 'plane crashing. Investigation proved he was hit from above and behind, Brown said, showing his fatal wounds were not caused by artillery fire.

Ready To Serve Canada

Japanese War Veterans In Vancouver Report For Home Guard Duty

Forty-five Vancouver Japanese who served with Canadian forces in the Great War have reported to the Department of National Defence for home guard duty in wartime, Saburo Shiobu, advisor to the Japanese branch, Canadian Legion, said. The group were members of a force of 196 Japanese who went to France from Vancouver in 1915. About 25 members of the original force still live in Vancouver and 54 were killed in action. Five of the members won decoratons during the war. "I don't think we can go overseas this time as our average age is 53," Shiobu said, "but we are quite willing, as we are all war veterans, to do home service in wartime."

More Funds Needed

The Temple of Religion at the New York World's Fair 1939 is almost completed, but the funds for its construction are still $50,000 short of the $250,000 goal needed to build, equip and maintain the structure, according to William Church Osborn, president of the corporation. About 26,000 persons have contributed to the fund so far.

Humming birds require food every 15 minutes.



"But sir, I didn't promise that the lotion would make your hair grow—all I said was that it would strengthen your hair!"—Marianne, France.

Exacting Work Is Entailed By Analysts In Method Of Testing Seeds For Purity

Soil Drifting

Systematic Crop Rotation May Assist In Eliminating This Trouble

Soil drifting is a serious menace to prairie agriculture. With the continued cultivation of the land, the soil tends to become broken down to finer particles which are more easily moved by the wind. This causes grave concern to many farmers and professional agriculturists who recognize that there is need for certain changes in the farming system now practised over wide areas in Manitoba, states D. A. Brown, Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man. This article suggests that a fairly general adoption by farmers of suitable crop rotations would go a long way toward checking the destruction of the rich top layers of soil.

For the past fourteen years the Dominion Illustration Station farms have conducted crop rotation experiments in districts representing a large part of Manitoba. Results definitely prove that systematic cropping can be practised over long periods of time without interruption in all parts of this province with the possible exception of the drier areas along the extreme south and in the southwest. Climate is the greatest single factor limiting the practicability of following a definite crop sequence, especially when grass and legumes have to be seeded each year. Failure to obtain a stand of grass, temporarily deranges the rotation, but a substitute crop can be used until the regular sequence has been restored. Very seldom have forage seeds failed to establish stands in the northern half and eastern districts of Manitoba. Satisfactory results have also been obtained in the south and west when the crop plan provides a well prepared summerfallow on which to sow hay seed.

In order that systematic crop rotation can be made as practicable as possible, careful planning is necessary to maintain the sequence of crops, to make full use of the farm for live stock with a minimum of fencing, and at the same time to have ready access to all fields from the buildings. A good systematic rotation simplifies weed control, distributes labour to better advantage, lessens the risk of failure by providing a diversity of crop and products, and, by the use of crops which differ widely in their habit of growth, the unfavorable conditions created by any one crop are largely eliminated.

Reply Was Expected

Threat To End Everything Had No Time Limit

According to a story in London Tit-Bits the excitable fellow threatened to commit suicide every time a certain girl turned him down.

She refused him again the other night, and the next morning a messenger boy called at her house with this note:—

"Darling—By the time you read this, my body will be floating down the Thames. Life without you is not worth whi'e, so I cannot live any longer. Shed no tears over me, but just remember that I have always loved you. Good-bye for ever."

The girl went as white as chalk and nearly fainted.

"He has killed himself!" she squawked.

Then she noticed that the messenger boy was still standing there, so she asked: "What are you waiting for?"

He said: "The gentleman what gave me the note said I was to wait for a reply."

To Benefit Trade

Queen Elizabeth Has Been Urged To Set New Fashions

According to one who knows her fairly well, the Queen has been urged to set fashions so far as in her power lies, in order that trade may benefit. If she followed her own inclination she would dress simply, and even with a shade of the conservation shown by Queen Mary when she was Queen Consort, says a writer in the Glasgow Bulletin. Such an attitude, however, is not considered ideal for a young Queen, and Her Majesty has resigned herself with grace, although, as she is reported to have said with a laugh, "You will never be able to make me into a mannequin."

Technicians Register

It was announced by the Toronto branch of the Canadian Institute of Chemistry that 1,700 names of technicians in the field of chemistry had been placed on file with the department of national defence. The cards carrying the names also listed the details of training, capabilities and positions of the men.

Police of Bombay, India, have started a fresh compaign against people stopping in the middle of the street to gossip.

A physician recently flew 1,500 miles from Maracaibo, Venezuela, to be married on American soil.

Kangaroos, lizards, seals and snakes are hunted primarily for their skins, not for meat.

The mere statement that certain seeds have been submitted to a laboratory for purity tests gives no indication of the exacting work entailed nor of the many intricate scientific instruments necessary for that analysis. First as to the analyst himself, he required good eyes, patience, a strict concern for accuracy, and he must work in a good light. This is very important. The windows of the purity laboratory, states George A. Elliott, Laboratory Services, Plant Products Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, should face north if possible. This is to escape the direct rays of the sun, and satisfactory lamps to provide correct illumination with a minimum of eye strain are somewhat difficult to procure. Height and colour of the surface on which samples are worked depend upon individual taste and are important. Some analysts have found that desks painted a bluish-green are helpful. Other analysts use an arm rest or purity board, which is a great aid in avoiding fatigue.

As to the necessary instruments. There are two kinds of reading lenses. A tripod lens and a pocket lens are also necessary, and no laboratory is properly equipped unless it has one or more binoculars, a compound microscope, and analytical balances. These balances are also called chemical balances and are essential in the determination of pure seed. The most important consideration in the selection of an analytical balance, apart from its cost, is its sensitiveness. Torsion balances are also necesary and, while they do not possess as high a sensitivity as analytical balances, they have the characteristics of rapidity, sensitiveness, and dependable accuracy. Scales for weighing larger quantities than are used in pure seed tests are part of the everyday equipment of a seed laboratory.

Seed-counting instruments, which count out a specified number of seeds, generally 100, by means of suction through small holes drilled in a brass plate, are also necessary, as are seed-mixing instruments which ensure an accurate well-mixed sample for a test. Seed blowers are also essential in arriving at a pure seed content of any sample.

In order to assist in arriving at the pure seed percentage of many grass samples, especially bluegrass and orchard grass, transmitted light is used through what is known as a diaphanoscope, and in those districts of Canada where moisture in seed is of some importance, moisture testers are necessary. In other cases an ultra-violet lamp must be used in determining the purity of the seed.

But there are many other pieces of necessary equipment brought into use before the test can be completed. There are sieves of different shapes and sizes; dissecting needles; forceps analysing knives; scoops, petri dishes for holding, epecially when under the microscope; aluminum cups; glass vials; funnels; scapels for separating seed, and many other gadgets without which no proper purity test can be completed.

Direct Cost Of Illness

Amounts In Canada To About $300,000,000 Annually States Health League Official

Direct cost of illness in Canada amounts to about $300,000,000 annually, Dr. Gordon Bates, general director of the Health League of Canada, told the Ontario trustees' and ratepayers' section of the O.E.A. in Toronto. If the cost of "postponable deaths" is added to this amount, explained Dr. Bates, the figure approaches close to $1,000,000,000, which, he said, was comparable to the $10,000,000,000 estimated to be the cost of illness in the United States. "In Canada we spend less than $7,000,000 annually to prevent sickness—less than $1 per head for prevention," he deplored.

English Are Free People

Caste And Social Privilege Do Not Affect Democracy

Professional critics of England will point out that caste and social privilege make England something less than the perfect democracy. Admit this for the sake of the argument, says the New York Times, but it remains true that England is a free country and the English are a free people. Edmund Burke was not mouthing empty phrases when he spoke of the humblest English home. It may be open to the elements, and the rain may enter and the wind may enter, but the King of England may not enter against the owner's will without due legal process.

Not Good Enough

The following story is told about Pablo Casals, who recently played with the London Symphony Orchestra. A proud mother with a 'cellist daughter said to Casals: "The critics say she played Brahms' Sonata as well as you." "That is not nearly good enough," replied Casals.

The switchboard of the telephone system in the Department of Interior Building at Washington is capable of handling 3,700 calls simultaneously.



Royal Visits To Canada

Ocean Crossings In Former Days Were Made Under Difficulties

Ocean crossings of His Majesty's Royal ancestors were not always auspicious. Queen Victoria's father, the Duke of Kent, Prince Edward, at 24, took five weeks to sail from Gibraltar to Quebec in 1791 on a wooden man-of-war. Even then he lost his luggage to some French privateers who managed to lure away one ship in the convoy. The Prince came to Canada at that time as an officer in the British army.

Another Prince Edward, afterwards Edward VII. had a most uncomfortable trip in the warship Hero in July, 1860, when he came to Canada to lay the cornerstone of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa and tour Quebec and Ontario. He slept in a swinging cot and shared his small cabin with a cannon his mother had refused permission to be removed. Members of his staff were even worse off.

The Duke of Newcastle, secretary of state for the colonies, and Earl St. Germain, lord steward, were obliged to divide the limited space of the wardroom. Other members of the Royal party occupied temporary cabins built for them along the main deck, the greater part of each being taken up by great 32-pound guns. And it is recorded the weather was stormy.

Queen Victoria's daughter, Princess Louise—then in Canada as wife of the Governor-General, the Marquis of Lorne—was the first member of the Royal Family to travel West of the Great Lakes. During her trip to the Rockies in 1882 her ability to ride was an asset. She galloped over the land that is now Calgary and camped in tents at night. Pioneers in covered wagons travelled down to the trail by which Their Excellencies were to pass that they might catch sight of the Queen's pretty daughter. Princess Louise, now 91, is said to have expressed a wish she might accompany her grandnephew and his Queen on the Royal tour.

King George V. and Queen Mary crossed the continent by train when they visited Canada as Duke and Duchess of York in 1901 on their tour of the British Dominions, escorted by warships. Their Canadian train was considered for the time the highest point of luxury. There were even two bathrooms adjoining the Royal bedrooms and real brass beds. Each bathrom had walls entirely covered with tufted waterproof upholstery. There were four coaches, the "Cornwall", "York", "Sandringham", and "Canada".

Later King George V.'s trip back to England after his short visit as Prince of Wales to the Quebec Tercentenary was in a record Atlantic crossing. The battle cruiser, "Indomitable", created a sensation by establishing a record speed of over 26 knots, the Prince himself taking a turn in the stokehold.

The Duke of Connaught, son of Queen Victoria, arrived in Canada as Governor-General in a passenger steamer, but the then Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VIII., now Duke of Windsor, chose a warship, the Renown. His special train set the record for luxurious appointments to date. It was the largest train of its kind to accomplish so long a single run. It had its own telephone system, laundry, dry-cleaning service, its own newspaper, dispensary and dark-room. The Prince's suite consisted of bedroom, dining room, drawing room and observation compartment.

Annually, 222,000,000 postal money orders are sold in England.

DO YOU FEEL
NERVOUS, WEAK?



THOUSANDS of weak, nervous women have been helped to regain strength by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It calms the nerves, stimulates the appetite, improves nutrition, benefits the female organs. Mrs. Elizabeth [illegible], [illegible] McKay Ave., Windsor, Ont., says: "My nerves were just about driving me frantic. I had no appetite. I was in such a weakened condition I could hardly do my housework. But after taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription I was relishing my meals and slept soundly at night. My old strength returned, I felt just fine in every way, and once more I enjoyed living." Get it in liquid or tablets at your drug store today.

Defends Homeless Dogs

Chicago Woman Goes To Rescue Of Abused Animals

When man's best friend needs a friend he can always find one in Miss Viola Larsen, dogdom's "Carrie Nation." She put down her hatchet and shotgun the other day, planted a booted foot on a chair in her five-room apartment in Chicago, patted several tail-wagging nondescripts on the head and demanded that "mutts" be given more of a chance.

"A chance" is what Miss Larsen, recipient of the 1936 Eichelberger International Humanitarian Medal, has been giving annually to 3,000 neglected, abused and homeless dogs for the past two years.

In her home in the near Northwest Side's poorer section any tired, lost or homeless dog can get a bed, a bone and a sore paw tied up.

Strays are brought to her. Phone calls and letters tell her of dogs that are being abused—and forth she goes to their rescue, habitually dressed in a riding habit, with hatchet and shotgun or revolver handy.

The gun is for quickly dispatching hopelessly sick or injured dogs, some of which have been run over and left to die in pain. The hatchet has sometimes been needed in getting to the dogs.

Once she chopped down a garage door to rescue a dog whose owner was starving and beating it. She spent half a day in jail for her Carrie Nation act but the man didn't get his dog back.

Her transient guests she shelters in cages that crowd one room. Every few days the dogs are picked up by a driver from Orphans of the Storm, an animal refuge founded by the former dancer, Irene Castle McLaughlin. They are "adopted" from there.

New Fighting 'Plane

Machine Designed And Built In Canada Shows Its Speed

While parliament discussed the $63,000,000 defence estimate, including $12,000,000 for Royal Canadian Air Force equipment, a vicious little fighting plane designed and built in Canada went through its paces in a thrilling demonstration at Uplands airport.

Possibly a future service type for the R.C.A.F., the efficient-looking Gregor fighter clawed its way through a bright springtime sky at upwards of 300 miles an hour in a dazzling display of speed.

Designed by Michael Gregor and built at the Fort William aircraft plant of Canadian Car and Foundry Company, the stout little biplane has a cruising speed of 270 miles an hour and can attain an altitude of 38,000 feet.

Its armament consists of two .50 calibre heavy machine guns and several small bombs.

Speed Plane Production

Five United States Factories Start To Build 3,000 'Planes

Fifteen weeks after President Roosevelt asked Congress to triple the United States army air force, five factories started work on the first of more than 3,000 new 'planes.

A single order for 571 aircraft, much the largest the war department ever placed in peacetime, initiated the vast expansion of aerial strength which Congress authorized as the key feature of the $552,000,000 national defence program.

To start work on 12 new naval air bases, President Roosevelt asked $31,621,000. Other pending defence measures include the Civil Aeronautic Authority's plan to train 20,000 pilots annually in colleges and a bill to authorize storing of strategic minerals.

Rush For Vitamins

Fortification Of Food Is Now Held To Be Unwise

"Fortification" of food, a new science by which your vitamins could be added even to crackers, was held unwise and possibly dangerous to public health.

The critics were United States government and public health and other United States food experts who spoke in a symposium on "fortification" before the American Institute of Nutrition holding an international meeting at Toronto.

Residents of United States, it was explained, spent $100,000,000 last year in a big rush for vitamins. The manufactured vitamin products rose five-fold in that year. "Fortification" is only a minor part of this, a newcomer causing concern to public health officials.

New Seaplane Base

A license for establishment of a seaplane base on the Saskatchewan river below the Clover Bar bridge has been granted by the civil aviation branch of the department of transport, W. R. "Wop" May, superintendent at Edmonton of Canadian Airways, Limited, announced.

For Prairie Libraries

Lord Tweedsmuir took eight cases of books back to Ottawa with him when he returned from a brief visit to Montreal. The books collected by members of the Junior Red Cross, are for the Lady Tweedsmuir prairie libraries.

The day is now one-thousandth of a second longer than it was a century ago

Partnership Is Strong

Alliance Between Portugal And Britain Has Stood For Centuries

One important fact emerges clearly following the end of the war in Spain. The centuries-old alliance between Great Britain and Portugal remains unimpaired. For 15 years Germany has endeavored, culturally and otherwise, to weaken this partnership. Of late, intensive Nazi propaganda has been accompanied by visits of warships to Lisbon and submarines to the Azores. To no purpose. Premier Salazar's assistance to Franco implied no favors to either Germany or Italy. London has understood this. He has been motivated in his policy by Portugal's detestation of bolshevism and communism. Citizens of the Soviet Union are not welcomed in Portugal nor in any of her colonies.

Strategically, Portugal is to-day of greater importance than ever before. Her space on the map is slight, but she still ranks fourth in extent of empire. Her possessions range from the Azores to rich Timor in the Far East; and as her colonial interests largely parallel many of those of Great Britain, it was inevitable that she should cling fast to her ancient ally. To Britain this alliance means much. The great harbor of Lisbon, so close to Gibraltar, is available only to British ships in time of war; a base of great significance in relation to Mediterranean strategy. And the use of the Azores, the Madeira and the Cape Verde Islands, with their naval base and airport possibilities, will go far to safeguard Britain's sea route to the Cape and the Far East if, by some possibility, her mistakenly called "life line" through the Mediterrean should ever be severed.—New York Times.

Model For World's Fair

Reproduction Of Southampton Docks Among British Exhibits

A realistically colored, mechanized scale reproduction of Southampton docks, England, complete with action models of the world's most famous liners—the only scale replicas of their kind that are actually navigable—will be outstanding among the British exhibits at the New York World's Fair.

Built with the meticulous care of a full-sized engineering enterprise, the electrically actuated panorama, 36 feet by 20, is built on a scale of 50 feet to the inch. It shows the complete dock area, including the famous $55,000,000 development scheme now under way, with architecturally exact representations of the Southwestern hotel; Rank's flour mills, with grain elevators and conveyors; the George V. drydock, largest in the world; and the numerous sheds, quays and jetties.

Motivated by concealed electromagnets, the Queen Mary, Aquitania, and Empress of Britain, the army transport Dorsetshire, and the Channel Islands steamers Isle of Jersey and St. Briac, perform the same complicated manoeuvres as an aerial observer would see if he observed the docks on a busy, sunny day. Great pains have been taken by the designers to ensure that the vessels move as in real life, obedient to the helm, rather than as if towed by threads. On the fairway, 25 other famous ships are afloat, including the Bremen and Manhattan, indicative of the fact that Southampton is a centre for international shipping.

Seen By Travel Scouts

Many Interesting Facts Picked Up In Different Countries

Facts set down by travel scouts relate swearers in Vrutak, a small village in Jugoslavia, are excused one cuss word, but for the second offence are made to clean the streets; that the flag atop the Eiffel Tower must be repaired every two days, owing to the high winds, and replaced by a new one every two months; that from wood-cutters' cottages in Fourgeres forest, Brittany, come the best sabots, or wooden shoes; that last year (with Easter time the peak) one British railroad carried 50,000,000,000 blossoms beneath outlying flower fields and London—in all, 8,500 tons of flowers reached the capital from the Channel Islands, the isles of Scilly and other points; that little Norway has some 12,000 miles of coastline, a mecca for foreign visitors sight-seeing among the fjords; that the obese are out of luck in Clovelly, England, where donkeys carry sight-seers up the steep streets only if they weigh less than 130 pounds.

Knew What He Wanted

Nine-year-old Tommy Davenport's mother was only mildly surprised when the first guest at his birthday party in Sanford, N.C., handed him money instead of a package. But when every guest came with cash and her son had received a total of $2.85, she was startled to the point of investigation. She found Tommy had coached each guest in advance.

A new chain of stores sprouting in the South vends some 225 items of groceries on the same principle as the automat restaurants. You push the proper coin in a slot and presto!

In Australia one person in eight has a car and one in 10 has a telephone.

There are no snakes in the Hawaiian Islands.



Not So Dangerous

Method Of Defense Greater Than Improvement Of Submarines

During the World War, the German submarines wrought tremendous havoc on British shipping, very nearly bringing the country to the verge of starvation. Certainly the food had to be rationed on a very small scale. Since that time submarines have become more powerful in range and gunnery, but fortunately from the British point of view, the defensive methods are vastly greater than the improvement of the submarines. To the Germans and Italians the defensive methods are of much less importance because German and Italian shipping would be swept off the seas anyway. It is vital, however, that the British mercantile marine continue. The enemy would be glad if theirs could, but they have to resign themselves to the fact that it would cease, and try to provision and supply themselves accordingly.

The under-secretary to the Admiralty stated recently that British methods of detecting, hunting and destroying submarines are more advanced than those of any other country. They can locate a submarine anywhere within a fixed radius by means of under-water instruments. Even more effective still is the airplane patrol. No submarine can hide from an airplane when it is searching for ships to destroy because it must keep on or near the surface. Even a good many feet below water its bulky shadow is visible. — St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Proper Diet

Says Japanese Will Be As Tall And Heavy As Europeans Very Soon

Japanese will be as tall and heavy as European races within a few generations because the government requires that every person receive an adequate diet, Prof. E. V. McCollum of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, said.

Prof. McCollum, president of the American Institute of Nutrition, was in Toronto to attend the institute's convention.

"No naion is paying as much attention to diet as the Japanese and the upshot of it will be that we shall soon see a race of Japanese as tall as we are," he said.

"Germany is hardly behind Japan in giving its people a correct diet and the result is that you couldn't find an undernourished child in all Germany."

He said Canadians eat too much sugar, lean meat, white bread and refined cereals.

Gave Up The Idea

President Objected To Mrs. Roosevelt Taking Flying Lessons

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt might be a licensed pilot to-day if the President hadn't told her he had enough on his mind without having to wonder about how she was getting along with her flying lessons. The First Lady, writing in Collier's, said "Common sense pointed to the fact that at my age I would probably never be a very good pilot and I might better be content to fly with those who were."

An Historic Chest

A medicine chest taken from the White House when British troops burned it in 1814 was turned over to President Roosevelt by the grandson of the man who seized it. The chest was taken by Thomas Kaines, purser of H.M.S. Devastation. Archibald Kaines, of Ottawa, the grandson, returned it.

Chose Safe Place

Policemen sent to learn why an automobile was standing on a sidewalk in Richmond, Ind., turned in this report: "The owner just bought the car. He was afraid it would get hit if he left it in the street—so he parked it on the sidewalk."

Ninety-two per cent. of the 9,000,000 people living in Egypt are of the Mohammedan faith.



Hired Man Disappearing

Impossible To Get Old Reliable Type Of Farm Assistant

The New Hampshire State Employment Service is finding much difficulty in locating reliable hired men for the farmers of that state. Henry Denning, head of the employment service, says that it is now easier to find chemists than hired men, yet an order for the latter is just as important as one for a chemist.

This situation is noticeable in Canada as well as in the New England States and it is likely to become still more acute for it is a symptom of the tremendous change that is taking place in all phases of existence. In the rural districts, the hired man was an institution. It is now virtually impossible to get the old reliable type of farm assistant who used to function in the country. Despite the fact that the work was hard, the hours long and the pay meagre, the hired man was efficient and dependable. The hired man often was born in the same district as his employer and went to school with him. He and the boss sat down at the same table at meal time. The two worked together, read the same paper, seldom had a holiday. The hired man had the pride of proprietorship equally with his employer. In fact he felt that the farm could not get along without him. He was satisfied with his work, his pay and his living conditions. In return he was given wide liberty and was assured a living well on into old age. He was a valuable worker, trustworthy, but asked for little beyond the simple comforts of life. The demands on the farms haven't changed much. Farmers still want that type of worker but cannot get him. Invention and improvement of machinery and numerous social changes have altered the situation basically. There are many farmers who are entirely unable to get the kind of help that they used to have and they are aware of the deficiency but cannot help themselves. The hired man has moved on.—Sarnia Canadian Observer.

HOME SERVICE

YOUR BAFFLING DREAM MAY BE A WARNING



Learn The Truth Behind Dreams

Such a frightening dream Janet is having! Two roads lie before her but as she chooses one she finds her legs are paralyzed, she can't move from the spot.

She may try to laugh it off later but actually this dream is a warning from her unconscious mind. Her fear of poverty, it tells her, paralyzes her affection, keeps her from marrying Bob as her heart really desires. Root out these secrets fears, face life courageously is her dream's message.

The strange dreams we all have are full of clues to real problems. Asleep our minds work on—mulling over suppressed desires, emotions that we won't let ourselves think about when awake.

You dream you're flying lightly through space? Perhaps in real life you have wearisome duties, ties—you yearn secretly for a wider, freer life. Wild animals appear in your dream? You're struggling against unruly emotions.

Psychologists have found that certain symbols recur in everyone's dreams—a burning house, a screen, water. Learn to read their meanings, the significance of many other symbols. In our 32-page booklet, a well-known psychologist tells how to interpret your dreams, get clues to vital problems.

Send 15c in coin for your copy of "The Meaning of Dreams" to Home Service Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

The following booklets are also available at 15c in coins each:

171—"How to Plant And Care For Your Garden"
167—"Popular Cowboy Songs"
154—"Etiquette for Young Moderns"
138—"Synonyms for Every Day Words"
126—"Developing Your Personality".

Birds To Protect Cattle

Hungary Hopes They Will Keep Insects In Subjection

On the extensive treeless plain of Hortobagy a large number of bird houses, costing $30 each, are to be erected. The best cattle in Hungary graze on this plain, but the animals are tortured by flies and mosquitoes, which breed there without restraint because there are no birds. It is hoped that with the erection of these bird houses swallows will make their homes in the plains and keep the insects in subjection.

Ireland has discovered that the harp, long associated with the country, is seldom heard there, and a campaign to popularize the instrument has been started.

While her husband is on a head-hunting expedition, a wife in Borneo wears one of his swords night and day

2305

Trans-Canada Airlines

Carrying Of Airmail And Passengers Is Proving Successful

In conjunction with the Dominion department of transport, Trans-Canada Airlines will proceed with development of the Montreal-Moncton division of the system, Philip Johnson, vice-president and managing director of TCA told the parliamentary committee on railways and shipping.

The United States civil aeronautical authority's permission for TCA 'planes to fly over a corner of the state of Maine on regular scheduled flights to and from the Maritimes was received, Mr. Johnson said.

Carriage of airmails and passengers on the Montreal-Vancouver part of the TCA system had so far proven successful despite the restricted sphere of operation, Mr. Johnson said. At present service on the transcontinental route was restricted to one schedule a day in each direction, yet passenger revenue was about $50,000 a month, or about half the capacity on that schedule. The airmail averaged about 1,000 pounds daily. Airmail authorities of the Dominion post office had estimated they could "break even" on an average of 2,500 to 3,000 pounds of mail a day.

Air express revenue was a "poor third" and would probably remain so, according to Mr. Johnson.

At present the line had about 40 pilots in active service and a total of 13 'planes, including nine Lockheed 14's and five Lockheed Electras. An additional Lockheed 14 was on order to replace one lost in a crash at Regina several months ago.

Prosperity Barometers

Production And Sale Of Ice Cream One Of The Best

One of the little barometers by which we gauge whether people are prosperous or not is by the consumption of ice cream, for ice cream is a good deal of a luxury. At least it is one of the things that go by the board first when the family purse is scantily filled, says the Brockville Recorder and Times.

During the worst of the depression years the production of ice cream fell off badly. In the more prosperous years of 1929 and 1930, just before the worst years set in, the natural consumption went up to about nine and three-quarter million gallons and the wholesale value was over $13,500,000, but in 1933, which is generally regarded as the most unhappy year, the production dropped down to 5,700,000 gallons and the value to $7,300,000.

After that the ice cream sales became better and last year climbed back to 8,400,000 gallons and the value to $10,200,000. Quite evidently more youngsters were getting ice cream cones.

Not Considered A Crime

But Taking Articles From Hotels Or Restaurants Is Dishonest

Re-visiting London, Ont., after five years, a Montrealer is said to have returned to an hotel there a towel which he took from his room on his earlier visit. The towel is called a "conscience towel" and the management of the hotel, when asked if such an occurrence was rare, immediately remarked, "To return it, yes, exceedingly". The Brockville Recorder and Times comments that for some unknown reason people who would not think of stealing from others, from shops or business houses, seem to have no compunction whatever about taking linen or similar articles from hotels or cutlery from restaurants and dining-cars. Yet it is just as dishonest to remove such articles as it is to indulge in shop-lifting or to steal milk money from your neighbor's door.

Spectacular Accident

But No Fatalities In Pile-Up Of 18 Racing Cars

A spectacular pile-up of 18 racing cars in a 100-mile "tin lizzie derby" at the Sonoma county fair at Santa Rosa, Calif., caused a near panic among 10,000 spectators and injured eight drivers.

Speeding more than 50 miles an hour around the circular dirt track, two of the automobiles locked wheels and swung across the track. In a split second 16 other closely bunched machines crashed full speed into them.

Some 3,000 persons rushed onto the field. Firemen had to fight them back with a fire hose to get to the wreckage and extricate the injured.

Sheriff A. A. Wilkie said it was a "miracle" no one was killed.

Deepest Hole In Atlantic

Discovery of the deepest hole yet found in the Atlantic Ocean was reported by the Navy's hydrographic office. It is about 60 miles north of Cape Engano on the east side of the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, and is 28,680 feet, or nearly 5½ miles deep. The depression was recorded by a sonic, or echo depth finder.

X-rays used in inspecting industrial goods range in penetrating power from soft 5,000 volt rays, used in examining asbestos cloth, to 600,000 volt rays that penetrate five inches of steel.

In proportion to its population, England has fewer telephones than Denmark, Hawaii, Norway and Sweden.

How You May Reduce Varicose or Swollen Veins—Heal Ulcers

A Simple Home Treatment

The world progresses. Today many minor ailments that took weeks to overcome can be helped much more quicky. If you have varicose veins or bunches, start today to bring them back to normal size and if you are wise you will do so.

Just get an original bottle of Moone's Emerald Oil at any dispensing pharmacist and apply it night and morning to the enlarged veins. In a short time the veins should begin to grow smaller and by regular use soon approach normal.

People who want to reduce varicose veins or swellings, should not hesitate to try a bottle at once. It is so penetrating and economical that a small bottle lasts a long time.

Honey Bee Was Imported

Brought To America 300 Years Ago Probably From Holland

The honey bee is not native to the United States or Canada, but was introduced 300 years ago. There was no word for honey bee in the American Indian language, and bees became known to the Indians as the white man's fly.

Authorities say that honey bees were introduced into New England in 1638, and that they probably were brought from Holland writes a correspondent to the Chicago Tribune. These first bees were of the small type, commonly called black bees. They are common, but are not so popular among beekeepers as the larger kinds, such as Italian bees.

The fact that wild honey bees have been found in hollow trees and in caves in widely scattered areas of this country during the last 300 years has led to the popular belief that they are native. But those familiar with the history of the honey bee say that the first wild ones in America were swarms that left their hives in New England apiaries and flew off into the woods. As civilization spread westward across the country the honey been went with it, and often preceded the settlers.

Beekeepers refer to the different kinds of honey bees as races rather than breeds or varieties. There are many races and they are divided roughly into three groups, the Eastern, the European and the African.

The race most often found in apiaries in this country is the Italian. These bees first were brought to America shortly before the Civil War. They are found wherever beekeeping is practiced commercially and are considered by a majority of keepers as the best of all races. They are credited with being easy to handle, good honey producers and more resistant than other races to disease, especially European foulbrood.

Clever Police Dog

Obeys Commands Received Through A Portable Radio

For the first time in any part of the world, a police dog has been equipped with radio. Zoe, as she is called, is an Alsatian. Concealed in a shed in a public trial, her trainer, a constable, issued commands through a portable wireless transmitting set, which were picked up by a receiving set strapped to Zoe's back. The constable told her to climb a ladder, pick up a billy-can, fill it with water, fire a revolver, and do a number of other tricks. Each time, the dog obeyed.

Later Zoe was the "guest of honor" at a novel luncheon in the city.—Australian Press Union.

Would Resist Invasion

Holland Is Prepared To Mine Bridges And Open Dykes

Little Holland is prepared to resist armed invasion. The border districts to a depth of 30 miles are under military control. All bridges have been mined and the authorities are ready to open the dykes and flood a third of the country, including Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague, within a few hours after invasion. That is a big price to be prepared to pay for security, but anyone who knows the sturdy Dutch character will not be surprised at even such preparations.

Banks As Stamp Collectors

The enthusiasm for collecting stamps has provided some of the Canadian banks with a lucrative sideline. It means as much as $10,000 per year for some of them. The banks use many stamps of high denominations, such as $1 and 50 cents. These have a value among collectors, even when they are cancelled. So, instead of tossing the old envelopes into the waste basket to be burned, the banks save the stamps.

Arithmetic useful to farmers—a hen that produces 200 eggs a year requires only 10 per cent. more food than a hen producing 100 eggs.

Benjamin Franklin attended school for only two years, between the ages of eight and ten.

Do This If You're
NERVOUS

Don't take chances on products you know nothing about or rely on temporary relief when there's need of a good general system tonic like time-proven Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made especially for women from wholesome herbs and roots.

Let Pinkham's Compound help build up more physical resistance and thus aid in calming jangly nerves, lessen distress from female functional disorders and make life worth living.

For over 60 years one woman has told another how to go "smiling thru" with Pinkham's—over 1,000,000 women have written in reporting glorious benefits—it MUST BE GOOD!

NATIONAL SERVICE

— FOR COMPLETE SATISFACTION —

NATIONAL ELEVATOR COMPANY, LTD.
WINNIPEG — CALGARY — EDMONTON — PORT ARTHUR
2

Opportune
Flour Mill
DELIA

Our Flour is always reliable. It is manufactured from wheat grown in your own district, and ground in your own town.

Patronize your own Flour Mill
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Farmers are solicited to bring in their wheat in exchange for flour, at the usual rates.

TRY OUR NEW
Self-Rising Flour
For Pancakes and Muffins

McKAY & GATES
PROPRIETORS



Rush your order to "The Times" for an Advt. in these Classified columns when you have anything

For Sale, Lost, Rent, Wanted or Found

W. H. SPADY, D.C., Ph. C.
CHIROPRACTOR
Graduate of P.S.C. and Bremer C.C.
Neurocalometer and X-Ray
Office Hours: 10-12, 2-6 Mon., Thurs., Saturday. Evenings, 7 to 8:30.
Phone, 528. DRUMHELLER, Alta

Seed Barley

For Sale, 600 bushels extra 3 C. W. Malting Barley; germination, 98% in five days. 35 cents a bushel.

JONATHAN BEATON
20p Phone 317, Delia.

Visit of their Majesties
The King and Queen
to
EDMONTON
JUNE 2

From all stations in ALBERTA
1¼c PER MILE
MINIMUM FARE 25c
(Good in Coaches only)
On Sale: May 31—June 1-2
Return:
Up to and including JUNE 3

Full Information re Bargain Fares and Changes in Regular Train Service from Nearest Agent
W39-330

CANADIAN NATIONAL

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon, .. Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $1.50 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion. 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1939

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH
OF CANADA

Rev. JOHN S. CLARKE, Minister.

Sunday School	.. ..	10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship	..	7.30 p.m.

And on Alternate Sundays:

Craigmyle	.. ..	11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills	.. ..	1.30 p.m.
Verdant Valley	.. ..	12.15 p.m.
Michichi	.. ..	2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

WANTED, NEW SUBSCRIBERS to THE DELIA TIMES. Subscription price is $1.50 per year, in advance; to Great Britain and the United States, $2.00.

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)

TUESDAY, May 23, 1939

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No 1 Northern	.42
No 2 Northern.........	.39
No 3 Northern	35
No. 4	.31
No. 5	.23
No. 6	.20
Feed......	.19
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 C.W...............	.33
2 C.W......	30
Oats —	
2 C.W.	.15½
3 C.W.	.13½
Ex. 1 feed..............	.13½
1 feed....................	.12½
2 feed	.10½
Barley—	
No. 3	21
No. 4	.19
No. 5.......................	.18
No. 6	.00
Rye—	
2 C.W..............	.28½
3 C.W......................	.25
4 C.W......................	.20½
Flax—	
1 C.W......................	1.23
2 C.W.....................	1.19
3 C.W.....................	1.08
Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William..............	
Vancouver	

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

Street Prices in Delia

No. 1. Hard	00
No. 1 Northern	61½
No. 2 Northern	58½
No. 3 Northern............	55½
No. 4 Northern............	49½
No. 5 Wheat	42
No. 6 Wheat	35
Feed Wheat	28½
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	53½
No. 2 C.W. Garnet..........	50½
No. 3 C.W. Garnet	45½

SCHOOL TAXES

Nothing so clarifies the issue of the dispute as to whether or not the enlarged school divisions means increased taxation than the tax demands for 1939, now in the hands of ratepayers.

For some time past, letters have appeared in the press claiming that not only have taxes been increased, but that teachers' salaries have been reduced under the new system. On the other hand, the government through its publicity bureau, has recently published a pamphlet in which, among a number of benefits received by Albertans from the Aberhart administration, the claim is made that savings have accrued to taxpayers through the establishment of the large school units

While the claim by the government may be correct in isolated instances throughout the province, the majority of taxpayers in this district as in many others find it hard to believe when studying their current tax notices As an instance, school taxes on some quarter-sections in Lambton municipality have been increased close to $5.00—to be exact, $4.94—the assessment being at its previous level, while in the district north of township 33, an increase of $7.16 on one quarter-section for school taxes is required, also with no change in assessment. On one quarter-section in township 38 an increase of $9.36 is shown, and on another in township 36, the increase amounts to $6.89.

Since taxation, like death, is an evil from which none of us can escape, glib-tongued politicians will have a hard job convincing those who pay these bills that the larger school division costs less to operate.

EFFRONTERY

It has been stated that the art of government is the skilful avoidance of issues.

If this be true, then Mr. William Aberhart is either a veritable blunderer or is capable of a type of brazen effrontery rarely met with among public men in Canada.

In a press report of his meeting, held at the Prophetic Bible Institute on Tuesday of last week, it is recorded: "The premier brought up the question of 'basic dividends' and offered the following explanation: "What in the world are mothers' allowances and old age pensions if they are not dividends? It's the same idea; we divide amongst our people, taking from those that have to give to the poor unfortunates who have nothing."

By this statement the premier has not only made the mistake of resuscitating the main issue upon which he was swept into power, but has convicted himself of a complete right-about-face with regard to his former promises. In the far-off days of 1935 Mr. Aberhart declared that dividends were to be an addition to old age pensions, mothers' allowances, etc. Relief only was to be substituted by the dividend. Now he agrees with many sections of the press he has so often vilified, which declared it an impossibility to pay dividends and that social credit was already in being by reason of the social security ensured by the measures he now instances.

The fundamentals of humanity are slow to change. In the public career of William Aberhart, B.A., Albertans have had before their own eyes a demonstration of the old lesson that while the distress of a people is a problem for the statesman, it is also the opportunity for a demagogue.

Local and District

W. F. Bray, Massey-Harris salesman, was a recent visitor in Delia.

* * *

S. H. Sloan was a visitor to Calgary last week.

* * *

E. A. Thompson was a recent visitor in Calgary.

* * *

Shirvil Wood, of Stettler, paid a flying visit to Delia recently.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. McCully were visiting in Delia recently.

* * *

J. J. Bradford, of Lethbridge, is engaged in putting in a crop on his farm east of town.

* * *

Born, on May 14, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. John Sakaluk, at Drumheller hospital, a son.

* * *

Messrs D. H. Campbell, Bert Hoy, and L. E. Larder were business visitors in Calgary last week.

* * *

Mrs. David Wood spent a week end visiting friends and acquaintances in Delia.

* * *

Mrs. V. J. Simpson left on Friday night of last week for Rochester, U.S.A., to undergo medical treatment.

* * *

Miss Margaret Simpson, of the Hanna hospital nursing staff, was a guest at the shower held in Delia on Friday last.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Gibson and family, of Botha, were visiting recently at the home of Mr and Mrs. William Gibson.

* * *

T. F. Rieger, Jr., received his degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Alberta convocation held May 16th

* * *

Wilma, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gibson, is progressing satisfactorily in the Hanna hospital, following an emergency operation for appendicitis.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Baxendale, of Hanna, were visitors in Delia on Friday last, Mrs. Baxendale attending the shower held in honor of Miss Dorothy Dawson

* * *

A. J. Campbell, a pioneer business man of the village, during which time he conducted the Frost and Wood and Cockshutt implement agencies, was visiting in Delia last week.

* * *

Verne Rowe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rowe, former residents of Delia, was among the thirty-five graduates of the University hospital nursing class at the recent University of Alberta convocation.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Courtright, together with the mother of Mrs. Courtright, were involved in what might have proved a serious motor accident on the highway near Hanna on Tuesday evening of last week. Glare headlights are said to have been responsible for the crash, and both cars were very considerably damaged, the occupants fortunately escaping with minor scratches and bruises.

* * *

Dyson Rose, youngest son of Mr and Mrs. Roger Rose, was another graduate this year from the University of Alberta.

* * *

The long period of dry weather was broken on Tuesday, May 16 when an electrical storm broke over the district, followed by another, much more severe, on Wednesday. While little rain fell in either storm the break was hailed as promising a better outlook for growing crops This was fulfilled when on Friday evening a heavy downpour marked the beginning of a 36 hour rain, during which a precipitation of one-and-a-half inches was registered.

Correspondence

While we are at all times willing to publish letters of public interest from correspondents, we do not bind ourselves to the opinions expressed therein.

He Champions Youth

To the Editor of "The Delia Times."

Now that the toilers connected with the foundation of our social and economic structure are once more in a mad rush, like a wild man at a circus, to drown themselves in their own production, I venture to dash off a few lines. It seems the victims connected with this remote occupation have served very well as the goats, as well as a jack-ass.

Many have told me, after struggling for the past 40 years, they have never been able to visit the famous playground at Banff. Prior to the last 50 years it seems the problem has been to supply the need. In this dizzy age it seems we have not the intelligence to distribute the abundance made possible by science.

To me it seems we are hearing a great deal of decoy hooey—namely, wheat peg, acreage bonus, and what not! Is it not a parity peg which is so vital—or should—suffice to say the collapse of a cave man rig-up in the twentieth century? Is it not true that much of our difficulty boils down to the old cut-throat order of schooling, or a twentieth century schooling, with a 16th century education?

While an open season for fish in Canada is drawing nigh, the fishermen congregate in their respective huddles, swinging the lead loaded up with lines, nets, hooks, sinkers, etc., attempting to cope with the Alberta mountain trout. It is expected the old bait, somewhat sweetened and reconditioned, will work on the suckers in the other provinces; while in Alberta an old gag cooked or flavored in the form of a Unity hook, which is expected to be a winner. Ye gods! Mr. Editor, will the trout of Alberta bite, or just nibble around at the old bologna? It appears that our scribe (Old Zeke) is somewhat perturbed *re* my letter of April the 13th. Just what disturbs him most is not clear. Evidently the old saying still stands—namely, it is hard to learn an old dog new tricks. It has also been said there is no one so blind as those who do not want to see. I fear my friend is laboring under a false impression, just seeking an argument, which space will not permit. Yes! Mr. Zeke, you named it right, "cave man individualism," is exactly what I mean. For instance, if we drive over Alberta we find a great network of roads, or at least an allowance, where the isolated slave is expected to some day build a road—like building the great wall of China—largely devised for slavery and ignorance. Is it not a spirit of co-operation which is so vital rather than the proverbial knock and hard tack? Was it not the cave man who first discovered co-operation, when he invited his wife to help roll a rock into the cave? It seems the farmer is about in the same position today as where our ancestors left off 4,000 years ago—that is, they manage to co-operate with their wife at least part of the time. To those responsible for the old gem we call education, should they not have a medal pinned on their pant leg, or some more conspicuous spot? Youth, crime alarming, says Kerby, another noted doctor apparently going hay-wire. Depressions bring defeatism for youth, which tended to make him desperate, challenging social order. Might I ask, is there any reason why the youth should not be desperate, as well as challenge our social order—or, should I say, order of the savage? The learned doctor stressed the need of modern, corrective institutions. Well! well! it seems these learned doctors do not get far enough away from the bright lights to vision anything but a lock-shop of some description. Would it not be more in order to correct this old slave racket, which the educational director had in mind—namely, 4,000 years of slavery. I am certain if we were as much concerned with eliminating the cause, as we are in doctoring the effect, we might get somewhere.

Twenty thousand mummies found dead in Egypt! Well, Mr. Editor, what of it? Would the discoverer not be dazed, startled and stunned should he visit Canada and find many times that number walking around apparently alive. Yes! yes! Mr. Editor, I am still convinced it is the wrong side of our heads we have been shaving.

In conclusion, might I ask my good friend Zeke: Has, or is co-operation being taught in our schools? If not, *Why Not?*

Now, then, for the benefit of my old friend Zeke, just a word about doe, tickets, money, jack, coupons—call it what you like—should it not be regarded as a means of exchange rather than a commodity for rent? While we may think we are mighty smart with our twentieth century coupons, let us not forget that in ages past sheep-skin was used as a means of exchange to transfer wealth—namely food, clothing, and shelter, which is not all but at the same time what many today have not got. I think my friend should put himself in the place of many of our youth, with a pack on his back, with a box car or a cattle yard for shelter, then I am certain he would very soon get the wool out of his eyes. What is more, if you have no solution or constructive suggestion to offer do you not think you have piped up about long enough?

Would it not be better also to lay off Aberhart, and Social Creditors in general, and step on the gas lest our youth further challenge our savage order? Yes, Mr. Zeke! long before any of us was born on the earth, systems changed as the need arose, and will no doubt continue to change long after we are gone and forgotten.

B. BRUCE ALLEN.

Wheat Legislation Passed

After prolonged and at times bitter debate the wheat legislation was finally passed by the federal parliament last week-end. The main feature was the adoption of the 70c. minimum price, basis One Northern grade at the terminal. The acreage bonus plan, as outlined in The Budget of May 6th, was also adopted.

There are many features of the new wheat legislation which will have to be defined. The main features are, however, fairly well understood.

Cost of Modern Cable

It costs approximately $2,000 a nautical mile to make a modern submarine telegraph cable, according to engineers of the Canadian National Telegraphs. To lay a modern Atlantic cable of 2,000 nautical miles requires an expenditure of about $150,000. A cable ship has capacity for from three to four thousand miles of cable, and under fair weather conditions can lay about 200 miles a day. The world's cable-laying and repair fleet consists of 45 ships, and they have to maintain some 368,000 miles of submarine cable. Two Western Union-Anglo cable ships are based on Halifax, N.S., and the amount expended yearly in wages, supplies, etc. amounts to nearly a million dollars.

World Crops Being Harvested

Harvesting of wheat has started in Tunisia, although unsettled weather has interfered with operations. Crop prospects are good in the south with considerable rust reported in the north. Unsettled weather in India has been hampering the harvesting operations of wheat.

Raw Cotton Imports

Canada imports large quantities of raw cotton annually, amounting in the calendar year 1938 to 134,760,525 pounds. Although the United States supplied most of this, Egypt was in second place with a total of of 3,300,580 pounds, followed by British India with 548,147 pounds, the United Kingdom 253,425 pounds, and China 104,470 pounds.

VISIT OF THEIR MAJESTIES, THE KING AND QUEEN
CALGARY, May 26

From all stations in ALBERTA 1¼c. PER MILE In Coaches only (Minimum Fare 25c)

ON SALE: MAY 24 - 25 - 26
RETURN: Up to and including MAY 27

$2.90 Return - DELIA to CALGARY

SPECIAL TRAIN TO CALGARY, MAY 26

Lv. Sibbald .... 3:08 a.m.
Lv. Delia .... 6:53 a.m.
Ar. Calgary .... 11:20 a.m.

Returning: On Regular No. 10, leaving Calgary at 8:00 p.m., MAY 26.

Important: Train No. 9 will not be operated between KINDERSLEY and CALGARY, on THURSDAY, MAY 25th.

Information re Bargain Fares and changes in Train Times at intermediate stations from Nearest Agent. W39-323

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Weeds Rob Farmers

Weeds, it is calculated, steal about 25 per cent of the farmers' crops.

With present very low prices on world's markets—hence in Canada—for all grains, this should be a good year to get rid of innumerable weeds by summer-fallowing perhaps a larger acreage than usual.

SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY, LTD. (61)

Ask for
ALBERTA MADE
BEER
—the BEST IN THE WEST

MAKE
the TASTE TEST
TODAY!

This advertisement is not inserted by the Alberta Liquor Control Board, or by the Government of the Province of Alberta.

Two Royal Liners Carry King and Queen



Two ships of the British Mercantile Marine have been honored by His Majesty the King, who with the Queen and members of their Royal retinue, are travelling to and from Canada in ocean liners of the Canadian Pacific fleet.

The 21,000-ton Empress of Australia, graceful and yacht-like as seen above at the top, brings Their Majesties to Quebec on May 15, while the giant 42,500 flagship Empress of Britain will sail from Halifax on June 15 with Their Majesties on Board. The Empress of Britain, in the lower picture, is seen steaming majestically past the Chateau Frontenac as she approaches her berth at Wolfe's Cove, where the Empress of Australia will land her Royal passengers.

Inset at the top is Captain A. R. Meikle, R.D., R.N.R., who commands the Empress of Australia on her Royal voyage, and at bottom Captain C. H. Sapsworth, commander of the Empress of Britain, which is now ending her annual Round the World Cruise.

The Royal Standard, White Ensign and Canadian Pacific house-flag, which the two liners fly on their Royal voyages, are also seen in the picture grouping.